

FBIS

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LIAOWANG ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., SOVIET UNION

HK110810 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 29, 16 Jul 84 pp 12, 13

[Article by Mu Guangren: "A Busy 6 Months -- On China's Independent Diplomacy"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year, distinguished foreign guests came to China one after another and Chinese leaders frequently went abroad for visits. Beijing's diplomatic stage presented a busy scene seldom seen before.

The following are itineraries for the visits of only the most senior officials: in January, Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United States and Canada; in February, Australian Prime Minister Hawke visited China; in March, President Li Xiannian visited Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey, and Nepal, and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited China; in April, U.S. President Reagan visited China; in May, General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Korea and PLO Chairman 'Arafat, Niger's head of state Kountche, Ecuadoran President Hurtado, Democratic Kampuchean President Sihanouk, President of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Markovic, Sri Lankan President Jayewardene, and Brazilian President Figueiredo visited China one after another; from the end of May to June, Premier Zhao Ziyang visited France, Belgium, the EEC, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Italy; in June, Beijing welcomed the visits of Guyanese President Burnham and Cypriot President Kiprianou. In addition, Vice Premier Wan Li went to Moscow to attend Andropov's funeral, China and the Soviet Union held their fourth round of talks, and China and Britain held talks on the Hong Kong issue. Although these were not diplomatic activities of the highest grade, they caught people's attention.

Through the brilliant flowers, red carpets, and clinking of glasses, misconceptions gradually faded away and people became clearer and clearer about the independent nature of China's foreign affairs. There is no doubt that this image was produced.

Acting independently and with the initiative in one's own hand is a matter of universal significance. We should not yield to pressure from any quarters. Of course, pressure does not merely come from the big powers. Sometimes it also comes from medium and small countries. Vietnam is an example. However, pressure mainly comes from the big powers, the superpowers in particular. China's foreign affairs this year began with Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States. The exchanges of visits between the Chinese and American leaders and the ins and outs of contacts between China and the Soviet Union showed even more clearly the nature of China's foreign affairs.

Americans Who Feel Satisfied and Dissatisfied

After a period of "clashes" [ke peng 4326 4313] and cooling, Sino-U.S. relations began to warm up in the latter half of last year and certainly made further progress with the exchange of visits this year between the leaders of the two countries. The visits helped China and the U.S. increase their understanding of each other's viewpoints on international affairs and achieved concrete results in bilateral economic, technical, and cultural cooperation. Most people in the world take a positive attitude toward this development. However, the development of Sino-U.S. relations has not yet reached the point of "smooth sailing." Even those Americans who primarily approved of Reagan's China trip were careful enough not to give him full marks.

However, some Americans hold that Sino-U.S. relations "have ripened." According to their interpretation, this so-called "ripening" means that Sino-U.S. relations can advance in a steady and sustained way, provided that the two sides skirt around their differences by recognizing and accepting each other's differences. The matter, of course, is not so simple. There is a most serious difference between China and the United States, and that is the Taiwan question.

The "Taiwan Relations Act," like a germ, can undermine the organism of Sino-U.S. relations at any time unless it is under control. If "skirting around differences" means asking China to give up its principle on the question of sovereignty over Taiwan, it is, of course, impossible to "skirt around" this difference.

Americans once sought to form a "U.S.-China strategic relationship." However, through the mutual visits between the Chinese and American leaders, outsiders and Americans have clearly realized that this is impractical. China will not allow the United States to turn China into a card for dealing with its opponent. President Reagan's use of the platform of Beijing's Great Hall of the People to attack the Soviet Union drew no echo from the Chinese side. From the viewpoint of the overall world situation, China and the United States share similar or common points on the Afghan and Kampuchean issues but have differences on the questions of Korea, the Middle East, Central America, and southern Africa. China's leaders have demanded that the United States withdraw from the four "unsinkable aircraft carriers" of Taiwan, South Korea, Israel, and South Africa. This is one issue that has sobered those Americans who are keen on establishing a "strategic relationship."

The Worries of Moscow

Obviously, Moscow was not especially happy about the reception accorded to Reagan in Beijing and the further development of Sino-U.S. relations. This was reflected in Soviet newspapers and periodicals. Some of them made oblique references to the event, whereas others attacked without mincing words. While pro-Taiwan forces in the United States were "demolishing the bridge and digging up the road" on one side of the road of Sino-U.S. relations, some people in the Soviet Union secretly watched the developments on the other side. The Chinese and American leaders exchanged their visits as scheduled. Seeing this, these people could not help but make sarcastic remarks, saying that "Washington wants to draw China into the U.S. sphere of influence," accusing China of "acting in concert with the imperialists," and so forth.

China need pay no attention to this. Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and people all over the world, China independently decides what it will do and what it will not do. It will not act in accordance with the likes and dislikes of others. The steady and sustained development of Sino-U.S. relations is in keeping with the interests of both the Chinese and American peoples and meets the needs of peace and stability in the world. China's 1 billion people have no need for indiscreet remarks and criticisms made by others in this regard.

Something happened 1 week after Reagan's departure from China; the Soviet Union told China at the last moment that the visit to China of Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, originally slated for 10 May, would be postponed because "preparations had not yet been finished." All right; since preparations have not yet been finished, please go ahead with your preparatory work. This matter raised a number of conjectures outside China and the Soviet Union. Some people said that Moscow was unhappy about Reagan's China trip. Others said that Moscow was unhappy about China's counterattack against the Vietnamese provocation along the border and so forth. What, then, did actually happen? Only Moscow can answer the question.

A Sincere Desire Rather Than "Playing Card"

China desires the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. For the two countries to live in amity is in keeping with the interests of the two peoples and is conducive to peace in Asia and the world. The Chinese people, who are striving to complete their modernization programs, desire the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. It is unnecessary to dwell on the matter any further.

Socialist countries in Eastern Europe and other regions also need such normalization of relations. Third World countries do not like to see confrontation between China and the Soviet Union either. Perhaps Vietnam is the only exception.

It would be a great mistake to regard China's sincere desire for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations as begging. It would be at least a misunderstanding to regard this desire as a situation of playing cards in the "great triangle." China does not play the "Soviet card," neither does it play the "U.S. card." China always acts according to principle, whether in the realm of Sino-Soviet relations or in the realm of Sino-U.S. relations. If the United States upholds the "two Chinas or "one China, one Taiwan" stand, not only will Sino-U.S. relations be unable to develop in a stable, sustained manner, there will also be great storms and setbacks. If the Soviet Union avoids removing those obstacles that threaten China, normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will only be an empty word.

Although China criticizes and opposes the hegemonist acts of the superpowers, it will not abandon its efforts to improve relations with them. Although China intends to improve relations with the superpowers, it will not give up its right to criticize and oppose their hegemonist acts, whether the victim of such acts is China itself, or Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Palestine, or Grenada.

Nonalignment Rather Than "Equidistance"

Previously, some people worried that China and the Soviet Union might form an alliance again, while others worried that China and the United States might become too close, even to the extent of forming an alliance relationship. With the implementation of China's independent foreign policy in practice, these people's misgivings have gradually been dispelled.

Some politicians in Japan and Western Europe hoped for a sustained development of Sino-U.S. relations, but they worried that China and the United States might become too close. They believed that Sino-U.S. relations, if they became too close, would further sharpen the already tense relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and between East and West. They also worried that the United States might rashly use this "China card" to counter the Soviet Union. To those figures in the West who favor resisting the Soviet Union while maintaining a dialogue with it, this is the thing they worried about. In addition, economically speaking the United States is their main competitor in doing business with the Chinese. However, after a period of observation, these people have gained a further understanding of China's independent foreign policy.

Many Third World countries do not approve of China allying itself with a big power or a big power bloc. They hope that China will continue to serve as an independent force supporting them against superpower hegemonism. They closely follow Beijing's diplomatic scene and have drawn their own conclusions. A Pakistani newspaper says: "Beijing adopts an independent attitude toward world affairs. This is very important to world politics and security." A Moroccan publication says: "China seems to have chosen no principal ally. It has chosen neither the Soviet Union or the United States. China is still China." It may be said that China's nonalignment policy is the one that assures people the most, and that it is also most popular. China has freed itself from the shackles that result from allying oneself with others and it can independently make decisions on the basis of what is right and wrong and act in accordance with the principles it abides by. Some people call China's policy of independence from the United States and the Soviet Union, and its nonalignment with them, "equidistance." Though this is probably not a malicious misunderstanding, it is not a correct interpretation. In international relations any geometric "equidistance" is only a hypothesis.

For China, which acts in accordance with principle, "equidistance" is out of the question. We cannot indiscriminately blame the United States and the Soviet Union equally for something only one of them is responsible for or is mainly responsible for just to balance our relations with them. With regard to the problem of Afghanistan, we cannot blame the United States equally with the Soviet Union. In the issue of Grenada, we cannot blame the Soviet Union equally with the United States.

In this rapidly changing world, it is impossible to ask China to improve its relations with one side in step with its improving relations with the other side. China cannot deliberately quarrel with the Soviet Union because it has quarrelled with the United States over Taiwan. China cannot slacken its efforts to improve Sino-U.S. relations because the Soviet Union has slowed its pace or "suspended" the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

To put it briefly, China will not seek "equidistance" in its bilateral relations with the United States or with the Soviet Union either on a particular international issue or in its international relations in general.

China's diplomatic activities over the last 6 months have fully and clearly demonstrated the characteristics of China's independent foreign policy, and its basic national policy -- to firmly support Third World countries in their struggles to safeguard national independence and develop their national economies, and to work to strengthen cooperation and unity with them. From the itineraries of our higher-grade diplomatic activities during the first 6 months of this year, we know that our diplomatic activities involving Third World countries accounted for more than half of the total diplomatic activity.

In addition, China has also strengthened its friendly cooperation with Japan and other developed countries in Western Europe, expanded its economic contacts with them, and worked together with them to safeguard world peace. This was also an important part of China's diplomatic activities during the first 6 months of this year.

China's active diplomatic activities have attracted worldwide attention. The whole world is studying China with great interest.

CHINA CRITICIZES U.S. POPULATION STANCE

XINHUA Comments

OW130001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Chen Yuenian: "A Debate on Population and Economic Issues"

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- The UN international conference on population is now in session in Mexico City. Over 3,000 delegates from more than 140 countries and regions with differing social and economic systems have been discussing in general the issue of population, an issue which concerns mankind's common destiny, and have been discussing in particular the strategic task of stabilizing as quickly as possible the world's population growth by the end of this century. However, U.S. delegate James Buckley has been singing a different tune at the conference. He says "excessive population growth," which is outpacing socioeconomic development, does not exist in the world today and that poor countries can solve their population problems simply by becoming prosperous through the adoption of "free enterprise." He added that the excessive population growth of developing countries is due to their planned economies and that a "free-market economy" is the best way to solve population problems. He also threatened to stop contributing to organizations which approve of abortion.

As REUTER reported, Buckley's "stand has been widely criticized, even by friends in Washington."

Can developing countries afford to ignore population control and solve their problems of overpopulation simply by developing their economies? Certainly not, and this has already been proven by historical facts. A UN investigation shows that during the 1960's the annual growth of GNP for the world's developing countries that adopted the free market economic system was 6 percent, topping the 4.9-percent growth of developing countries in general. However, the developing countries' average annual growth of per capita income (3.3. percent) was lower than that of the developed countries (3.8 percent), showing that the gap between the rich and poor countries became even wider during the 1960's than it was in the 1950's. One important reason for this is the fact that the developing countries' population growth rate (2.7 percent) was much higher than that of the developed countries (1.1 percent). This being the case, the developing countries must, while developing their domestic economies, strive to carry out population plans. As pointed out in the World Population Action Plan adopted by the World Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974, "population policy is a constituent part of, not a substitute for, the policy of socioeconomic development." Similarly, the policy of socioeconomic development can influence, but not substitute for, the population policy. Refuting Buckley's speech at the conference, Vice President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya, whose population growth rate of 3.8 percent is the world's highest, said: It is "entirely useless simply to tell us that a country's population situation is determined by its economic situation." Without emergency measures, Kenya's current population of 19.5 million will soar to 150 million by 2050.

As to what kind of economic management and social system should be adopted, this should be the decision of the government and people of each sovereign country, in accordance with the country's actual situation. Buckley's assertion that the "free-market economy" is the best way to solve the population issue is essentially an attempt to impose the U.S. economic system on other countries. Facts have proven that the "free-market economy" is by no means a panacea for solving the population problem. A study report published by the Association of World Population on 1 August indicates that the total population growth of 12 countries with relatively high population growth who have adopted the free-market economic system equals one-half of the world's total population growth.

At the session the leaders of Malta and 15 other countries issued a joint statement calling for stabilization of the world's population growth and for providing more international aid and cooperation to developing countries that carry out population control. This reflects the common demand of the governments and people of most countries. But the delegates of many countries have also stressed that there should be no political strings whatsoever attached to such cooperation and assistance, that the sovereignty of all countries should be respected, and that no country should impose its economic system on other countries in the name of international cooperation and assistance.

The current UN International Conference on Population also discussed the proposal, which urges all governments of the world to continue to carry out the World Population Action Plan. The proposal emphasizes that "one of the factors affecting the population situation in developing countries is the uneven process of socioeconomic development and this uneven process has been further aggravated by unequal international relations and the great disparity of living standards." These words hit the heart of the problem. The delegates of many countries have indicated that, to solve the problems of developing countries more successfully and to carry out a correct population policy, it is necessary to make concerted efforts to change unequal international economic relations and strive to establish a new international economic order.

RENMIN RIBAO Comments

HK131002 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by Chen Feng: "Ridiculously Singing a Different Tune"]

[Text] At the UN international conference on population held in Mexico, representatives from many countries maintained that it is necessary to stabilize the growth of world population. However, Buckley, head of the U.S. delegation, presented a distinctive argument, boasting that the "free market economy" was the only way to remove the threat of excessive growth of the world population. He clearly meant that as long as developing countries follow the economic pattern of the United States, their problems will be settled easily and they will not be worried by excessive population growth.

Before the conference opened, this head of the U.S. delegation made a televised speech full of absurd arguments. He said that "growth in population is not a good thing and is not a bad thing either, it is neutral." He asserted that overpopulation is an "exaggerative term." In fact, he was trying to negate the necessity of bring the growth of population under control and was obviously singing a tune contrary to the subject of the international conference on population.

As everyone knows, the total world population exceeds 4.8 billion, and is still increasing at a rate of 80 million people per year. It is expected that the world population will grow to some 6.1 billion people by the year 2000 and will exceed 10 billion by the end of the next century. This is a serious problem that must not be neglected. The pressure on developing countries caused by population growth is certainly greater than that on other countries because the rapid growth of population has impeded the improvement of living standards for the people of developing countries. For these countries it is certainly important to speed up economic development, but it is equally important to implement birth control to reduce population growth. As far as the whole world is concerned, there is also the problem that economic growth cannot keep pace with population growth. How can one disregard this fact and negate the necessity of controlling population growth? Isn't this the same as dismissing as unnecessary the efforts of representatives from more than 100 countries to study ways to control population growth, and to consider the population problem an imaginary one? This gentleman seems to be extremely absurd.

XINHUA ON U.S. 'DEFIANCE' OF UN SEABED TREATY

OW101233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 10 Aug 84

["Some Industrialized Nations Try To Carve Up Deep Seabed Resources" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- The preparatory commission for the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea will meet in Geneva Sunday to discuss the authorization of the seabed resources. But just ten days before the meeting, the United States and seven other industrialized nations, in defiance of the U.N. Law of the Sea Treaty, signed an agreement to extract seabed minerals in an attempt to carve up the deep seabed resources without consultations with the majority of countries in the world. This has aroused widespread concern.

The United States said in a statement issued after the signing of the agreement, "The provisional understanding constitutes an agreement among the major industrialized nations with interests in deep seabed mining, and is aimed at avoiding conflicts over deep seabed mine sites and providing for regular consultations with respect to deep seabed mining."

Senior U.S. State Department official Otto Eskin also said the agreement had general application and was not limited to the present mining sites in the Pacific.

It is obvious that the agreement is against the principle of the U.N. Law of Sea Treaty that the international seabed and its resources are common heritage of mankind. The great majority of countries in the world cannot accept such an agreement.

The seabed is rich in minerals. It has an enormous deposit of 3,000 billion tons of manganese nodule alone, mostly in the Pacific (manganese nodule contains more than 40 metals such as iron, manganese, copper, nickel and cobalt). It is expected that 50 percent of world oil will come from the deep seabed by the year 2000.

Back in 1967 the U.N. General Assembly resolved to set up a seabed commission to examine an international system for seabed exploration and exploitation and form the international seabed authority. In 1973, the third U.N. conference on the Law of the Sea discussed the international seabed problem as a main topic on its agenda. In 1982, more than 130 nations voted to approve the U.N. Law of the Sea treaty, which affirmed that the international seabed and its resources are common heritage of mankind. The international system for seabed exploration and exploitation [sentence as received]. This was held by the developing countries as a great victory after a prolonged struggle and long, drawn-out negotiations.

But so far the United States has refused to sign the treaty in the pretext that the provisions on deep seabed mining are "contrary to the U.S. policy." It has also refused to take part in the meetings of the preparatory commission for the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in the past few years. Furthermore, the United States, while exerting pressure on some nations to prevent them from signing the treaty, ganged up with a few countries and signed on September 2, 1982 a provisional accord on deep seabed multi-metal nodules. By so doing, they attempted to extract minerals from the seabed unilaterally in defiance of the U.N. Law of the Sea Treaty.

In view of these developments, it is not fortuitous that the United States and a few other industrialized nations should have signed an agreement to dig minerals out of the seabed. But this action to carve up the seabed minerals will meet with strong opposition from many developing countries.

U.S. ACCEPTS CHANGES AGAINST TEXTILE EXPORTERS

OW140613 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0902 GMT 12 Aug 84

[By reporter Zhao Zijian]

[Text] The WASHINGTON POST reports today that the U.S. Department of Commerce has accepted charges filed by the American textile industry against 13 textile exporting countries for engaging in so-called "unfair trade practices."

U.S. textile imports during the first quarter of this year rose 40 percent over the same period last year. The American textile industry accused the 13 countries of engaging in "unfair trade" and asked the government to strictly control textile imports on the grounds that continued import growth will lead to unemployment. The Reagan administration announced a new regulation on textile imports early this month.

According to American press reports, the 13 accused countries -- the Philippines, Mexico, Panama, Argentina, Colombia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Turkey -- filed a memorandum with the U.S. State Department expressing "deepest concern" over the U.S. action and pointing out that the U.S. Department of Commerce should not accept the charges, which are in violation of global trade practice and are entirely "discriminatory and arbitrary."

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige was quoted by the Department of Commerce as saying that the textile imports from the 13 countries represent only 3.7 percent of the U.S. market. The imports from the Philippines and Mexico, which are the largest of the 13 countries, account for only 0.72 and 0.17 percent respectively.

SINO-U.S. JOINT VENTURE DISCOVERS GAS WELL

OW131150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- A well producing 1.83 million cubic meters of natural gas a day was drilled in the Sino-American joint exploration and development zone in the Yingge Sea of the Chinese sector of the South China Sea, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) announced here this afternoon. Drilling of the well was undertaken by the American partner, the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO). The success showed that the Ya 13-1 gas field, where the high-yield well is located, is a commercial discovery, CNOOC said.

Drilling of the 4,295.6-meter deep well, the first delineated well in the gas field, started on April 6 and was completed on July 5. The well is 60 nautical miles southeast of Hainan Island, China's second largest. ARCO succeeded in drilling a well that produced 1.2 million cubic meters of natural gas in the same field in June, 1983.

CNOOC and ARCO are now conducting feasibility studies on the development of the gas field, which will provide ample raw material for a large petrochemical works to be built on Hainan Island. The ARCO-led consortium and CNOOC signed a contract on exploration and development of the oil and natural gas resources in the area in September, 1982.

U.S. DEVELOPS NEW FIBER-OPTIC GUIDED MISSILE

OW140348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Army is spending 30 million dollars on the development of a cheap, mobile fiber-optic guided missile using video screen for control. The missile carries a television camera in its nose that sends back signals to a ground control system while on flight. The chief purpose for designing such a missile is its low cost, about 25,000 dollars each.

Named "Fog-M," standing for fiber-optic guided missile, the 4-foot-long missile is currently in the development stage, and when finished will subject to many refining touches, such as the mounting of infrared imaging sensors to allow all-weather operation. Reports say the key to the new missile system is the hair-thin fiber-optic cable at the back of the missile. The fiber is 12-thousandths of an inch in diameter and weighs 4 pounds. It remains plugged into the ground computer throughout the flight, unwinding on progress.

The missile has a range of six miles and can be steered in any direction within that limit, like running a video game. A large jeep with a computerized command post in the rear will be used to tow 10 fog-missiles on a platform. The operator will be able to simply use a pistol grip-like stick to maneuver bright cursors over the TV image and the computer will take care of the rest. Reports say video tapes of the first two test flights show clear views of a mock battlefield, target selection and the final seconds before hitting the target.

'NIGHT OUT' REFLECTS AMERICANS' FEAR OF CRIME

OW091924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Thousands of people in each of 20 states in the United States were drawn to the streets by police bands and block parties at nine o'clock Tuesday night for a "national night out" to conquer "after-dark fear of crime," according to press reports today.

The hour-long "national night out" was first initiated by Philadelphia Mayor Wilson Goode earlier last month. According to Matt Peskin of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, director of the National Association of Town Watches, which organized the event, the whole idea is to let people know there is something they can do. "We have gone from the period of time where you could leave your doors open at night. Now, going down to the store for a paper is a major adventure," he said.

One police chief said night out is a relatively simple and inexpensive way to get neighbors everywhere thinking crime prevention at least for one hour.

Serious crime in the U.S. was still rather high last year. According to statistics, there were 36.9 million rapes, robberies, assaults, personal larcenies, households burglaries and larcenies and motor vehicle thefts. It is believed that the higher crime rate in the country cannot get a drop by merely calling for a "national night out." However, it did reflect people's fear of increasing crimes and the wish to curb the crimes.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT UP, FARMERS LOSE

OW091920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, August 9 (XINHUA) -- American farmers are facing price slumps for corn and other crops as considerable increase in agricultural output is expected this year.

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Private analysts say 1984 corn production will be around 7.7 billion bushels, 85 percent higher than last year's 4.17 billion bushels; soybean harvest will be at the 2.1 billion bushel level, about 30 percent over 1983, Wheat output will rise by 3 percent to about 2.5 billion bushels this year. The projected output this year is below that in 1982, when the output for corn reached 8.24 billion bushels and, for wheat, 2.77 billion bushels, thanks to the exceptionally good weather.

The expected output hike is bad news to the American farmers. Corn prices have already dropped to 3.15-3.18 dollars a bushel from the 3.25-3.3 dollar a barrel level. Similar drops in prices are expected to soybean and wheat. The federal government will be burdered to increase support for farmers through crop loans and payments to make up the difference between the market price of crops and the "target" price set by Congress.

BEIJING MAYOR MEETS U.S. STUDENT ART GROUP

OW111500 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong this evening met students and teachers of the U.S.-China youth art exchange. The 20-member American group, mainly elementary and high schook students from 10- 17 years old, is led by Chih-ping Sobelman, president of the Foundation for American-Chinese Cultural Exchange. A display of their paintings will open in Beijing tomorrow.

Chih-ping Sobelman told the Beijing mayor that all members of her exchange want to be builders of a bridge between the Chinese and American peoples extending across the Pacific Ocean.

Mayor Chen also attended a banquet given for the delegation by the Beijing Association of Toys for Children. Before their arrival in Beijing earlier today, the American students held a five-day exhibition of their paintings in Shanghai.

CHERNENKO ON BETTER USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

OW121306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has said his country wants to have good relations with the United States, but an appropriate will on both sides should be displayed on this question. Chernenko emphasized this view in a reply to prominent Irish social activist Sean MacBride's appeal for better Soviet-U.S. relations and general and complete disarmament. The reply was released by the TASS news agency today.

In his reply, Chernenko differed with MacBride's view that recent statements by U.S. President Ronald Reagan about the senselessness of a nuclear war and about the need to rid the earth of nuclear weapons ostensibly open up an opportunity for serious negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Chernenko said there have been a good deal of words uttered by the U.S. side about peace and negotiations. "However, all practical actions by the U.S. Administration are at variance with the proclaimed striving for talks, for improvement of relations," he noted. He added, "It is clear that this by no means signified a change of the present U.S. stand." He emphasized that sincere good intentions of both sides and appropriate preparations should be an indispensable and really solid foundation of any talks between the two countries.

Further Report

OW140535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- According to a report from Dublin, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko recently discussed improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in separate letters of reply to Sean MacBride, prominent Irish social activist, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Lenin Peace Prize winner, and president of the Geneva International Peace Bureau. The American and Soviet leaders' letters were simultaneously released by MacBride in Dublin today. According to the report, MacBride had sent separate letters to Reagan and Chernenko after Reagan last June proposed a U.S.-Soviet summit to discuss the disarmament issue.

In his reply, Reagan said that although the United States and the Soviet Union differ greatly in political systems, "I believe that our two countries both wish to avoid war, remove the present tension, and reduce the present level of armament." Reagan declared that he was willing to meet with Chernenko on this issue and said that he and his administration "are seeking certain measures that will make our relations with the Soviet Union more stable and constructive."

In his reply, Chernenko said: "We have more than once declared that we are willing to establish good relations with the United States. However, both sides should express corresponding wishes in this respect." He said: "The U.S. side has uttered a good deal of words about peace and negotiations. However, all practical actions of the U.S. Administration are at variance with the proclaimed striving for talks and for improvement of relations."

PRC PROTESTS S. KOREAN RELEASE OF HIJACKERS

OW140913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Chinese Government Protests South Korean Authorities' Release of Hijackers" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement here today sternly protesting the release yesterday of Zhuo Changren and five other criminals who hijacked a CAAC airliner in May last year. The full text of the statement reads:

On 13 August the South Korean authorities announced the "suspension of the sentences" and "expulsion" of Zhou Changren and 5 other criminals who hijacked CAAC airliner No 296 last year. On the same day they were sent to Taiwan.

As is known to all, the hijacking of aircraft is a serious criminal act jeopardizing the safety of international civil aviation and should be punished severely under the provisions of the relevant international conventions. However, the South Korean authorities, instead of doing so, have yielded further to the pressure of the Taiwan authorities and released the six criminals before their sentences expire, thus enabling them to escape the law. Resentful and indignant at the South Korean authorities' connivance at jeopardizing the safety of international civil aviation in violation of the provisions of the relevant international conventions, the Chinese Government and people voice their stern protest against it.

DPRK AMBASSADOR HOSTS BANQUET FOR DELEGATION

OW131539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet here this evening at the embassy on the occasion of the China visit by a friendship delegation from the Korean Worker's Party.

The delegation is led by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Pyongyang provincial party committee.

In their toast at the banquet, Kye Ung-tae and Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, agreed that the visit of the delegation had made new contribution to the development of the traditional friendship between the two parties and peoples.

Among those present were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Liu Yi, minister of commerce, and Yang Bo, minister of light industry.

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW121258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 12, (XINHUA) -- A government trade delegation from India, led by Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce Abid Hussain, arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and A.P. Venkateswaran, Indian ambassador to China.

PLA SCHOOL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN

OW101446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- A 10-member delegation of the academies and schools of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here for Pakistan today. The delegation is led by Yang Weiqun, commandant of the Air Force Academy of the P.L.A.

BUDDHIST DELEGATION ENDS SRI LANKA VISIT

OW111914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Colombo, August 11 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Buddhist delegation, led by President of the Chinese Buddhist Association Zhao Puchu, left here for home today.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were officials of the Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry, Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E and representatives of Overseas Chinese here.

The delegation, which arrived here on July 28 came here at the invitation of Sri Lankan President Junius Richard Jayewardene and the Sri Lankan Center of the World Fellowship of Buddhists (WFB) to attend the 14th conference of WFB.

The WFB was established in 1950. China, one of its founding members, attended its fourth and sixth conferences in 1956 and 1961, but later suspended its attendance. China has now restored its activities in WFB as a full member.

The Chinese delegation had extensive contacts with Buddhists of other countries, met old acquaintances and made new friends. As a result, it increased understanding and promote friendship between Buddhists of China and other countries. A Sri Lankan Buddhist source told XINHUA that China is a big Buddhist country with splendid and magnificent temples. The restoration of Chinese activities in WFB will be beneficial to the further development of the organization, he pointed out.

PROCURATORS DELEGATION LEAVES SRI LANKA

OW131619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Colombo, August 13 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese procuratorial delegation left here for home today after attending the Asian-Pacific conference of attorneys-general to mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the procuratorial system in Sri Lanka. During the conference, Zhang Canming, deputy procurator-general of China's Supreme People's Procuratorate, gave a brief account of the Chinese socialist procuratorial system at a workshop session.

Seeing the Chinese delegation off at the airport were Sri Lankan Deputy Solicitor General of the Attorney-General's Department Shibly Aziz and Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E. The Chinese delegation arrived here on August 4.

AFGHAN FIGHTERS ATTACK SOVIET-KARMAL FORCES

OW091601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Afghan freedom fighters shot down a Soviet helicopter gunship in the Panjsher Valley and carried out a number of night raids in the capital of Kabul and the city of Qandahar during the last week of July. An AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS release said today that on July 28 four Soviet MIG planes sent to bomb mojahedin's mountainous positions in the Panjsher Valley were forced away under heavy anti-aircraft gunfire by the mojahedin. Later a helicopter gunship on a similar bombing mission was downed.

According to another AAP report today, Afghan urban guerrillas, armed with rocket launchers, made a swift night raid late July on a cantonment of the 8th brigade of the Karmal Army stationed in the Qargha area of the city of Kabul. During the operation 15 Karmal troops were killed and four military trucks destroyed, including one loaded with ammunition. Similar night raids by urban guerrillas were also conducted in the city of Qandahar. It was reported that on the night of July 28 the guerrillas attacked two government security posts, killing 13 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroying a tank and two military vehicles. Traffic on the Qandahar-Chaman highway suspended for two days since July 25, due to the harassing activities of the mojahedin.

In the neighboring province of Zabol, the mojahedin ambushed a Soviet-Karmal military convoy near the town of Mizani on July 25. Twenty enemy troops were killed and two tanks and five trucks destroyed. However four mojahedin were also killed and 18 others injured under the bombing by Soviet helicopter gunships. In Helmand Province, the mojahedin in an operation on July 23 near Lashkargah, the provincial capital, destroyed three tanks and seven oil tankers of an enemy convoy moving towards Lashkargah. Eighteen Soviet Karmal soldiers were wiped out and their weapons captured.

Further Reports

OW121510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Intensified guerrilla warfare against the Soviet-Karmal forces near Kabul during the last week of July caused more losses to the enemy, with more than 60 of them killed and 10 tanks and military vehicles destroyed. According to an AGENCY AFGHAN report released today, mojahedins launched an attack upon a Soviet-Karmal contingent on July 29 in the area of Deh Sabz outside Kabul, killing 16 enemy troops. In another assault on a military post in the same area, they eliminated the Karmal soldiers guarding the post. 22 more Soviet-Karmal troops were shot dead the next day when the mojahedin stormed another military post in Bichek area near Kabul. Four military vehicles also were destroyed during the operation. According to other AAP reports, guerrilla operations were becoming more frequent along the Salang highway in Kabul Province.

On July 28 guerrillas smashed a security post, killing six Karmal troops including an officer. On the same day, freedom fighters destroyed three enemy tanks and three military trucks in two separate clashes with Soviet-Karmal troops in Mashwani area and Mir Bacheh Kowt sub-division.

KYODO REPORTS LI INVITES UK QUEEN TO VISIT

OW090119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0113 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] London, Aug 8 KYODO -- Chinese President Li Xiannian has extended a formal invitation to Queen Elizabeth to visit Beijing, a Buckingham Palace spokesman confirmed Wednesday.

The spokesman said the invitation was extended when British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe visited China late in July for talks on the 1997 return of Hong Kong to China.

He said whether the queen will accept the Chinese invitation will be decided upon consultations with the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

No British royal family member has ever visited China.

According to Buckingham Palace sources, if the queen has accepted the invitation, it will take one or two years before she could go to China because of preparations needed.

A Downing Street spokesman refused comment on some British reports that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will shortly visit London.

DANISH EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES 11 AUG

OW111754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- He Dongchang, Chinese minister of education, hosted a dinner for Danish Minister of Education Bertel Haarder here this evening. The two ministers expressed the hope to exchange more students and scholars. The Danish minister arrived in Beijing today.

Meets Officials

OW131355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Further cooperation in educational and other fields between China and Denmark has pledged by both Vice-Chairman Yan Jici of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and Danish Minister of Education Bertel Haarder at a meeting here this afternoon.

Yan Jici noted that since 1974 China and Denmark have exchanged about 200 professors, post graduates and visiting scholars.

"I should particularly mention that cooperation between scientists of the two countries started as early as 50 years ago," he said. He recalled the days when he first met with great Danish scientist Dr. Niels Bohr in Paris in 1926 and showed the guests photos about Dr. Bohr's China tour in 1937.

Yan told the Danish minister and his party that China is making preparations for the centenary of the birth of Dr. Bohr.

Present on the occasion were He Dongchang, minister of education, and Flemming Hedegaard, Danish ambassador to China.

BEIJING MARKS DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH POET

OW101212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- The 400th anniversary of the death of the well-known Polish poet Jan Kochanowski was marked here this afternoon. A meeting was jointly sponsored to honor the occasion by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the China-Poland Friendship Association and the Chinese Society of Foreign Literature.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, attended the meeting which was presided over by Mi Yong, vice-president of the China-Poland Friendship Association.

Briefing the audience on the Polish poet's life and works, Ge Baoquan, member of the Standing Committee of the Society of Foreign Literature, praised Kochanowski as an outstanding poet in the period of the Polish Renaissance. He said that the important position of the works of Kochanowski in Polish literature, and his special status in the European Renaissance, have been acknowledged throughout the world. Ge Baoquan expressed his hope to strengthen cultural exchanges between China and Poland.

Polish Ambassador to China Wladyslaw Wojtasik said at the meeting that literature was one of the factors linking the friendship between Poland and China. To develop the cultural exchanges between the two countries would help consolidate the friendship between the two peoples, he said.

YOUTH GROUP LEAVES ROMANIAN CAMP FOR HOME

OW130555 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Aug (XINHUA) -- After attending the Black Sea international Red Scarf summer camp activities, the Chinese Young Pioneers delegation left here by plane for home today. In their hearts, the delegation members were full of feelings of friendship for the young people of Romania and other countries of the world.

The delegation consists mainly of seven Young Pioneers of the Kunming City Red Scarf art troupe. At the invitation of the national committee of the Young Pioneers Organizations of Romania, they took part in the international summer camp activities held at Eforie Sud on the Black Sea 18 July to 5 August. This marked the first time that Chinese youngsters participated in summer camp activities in Romania.

During the summer camp, members of the Chinese delegation visited the famous sea port of Constantza and the canal linking the Danube River and the Black Sea. They also performed literary and art programs for Romanian young people. The delegation was warmly received by the Romanian young people as well as people of various circles. The Eforie Sud international summer camp had nearly 500 young participants from 23 European, Asian, Africa, and Latin American countries and from Romania.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT BEGINS CHINA TOUR

Welcomed by Li Xiannian

OW131122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and Mrs. Obiang, were welcomed to Beijing at a red-carpet ceremony presided over by Chinese President Li Xiannian this afternoon. President Obiang and his party arrived here this morning on an official friendship visit to China at the invitation of President Li Xiannian.

Colorful buntings were strung across the main thoroughfare of the Chinese capital and the national flags of China and Equatorial Guinea fluttered over the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People. President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei shook hands and exchanged greetings with President and Mrs. Obiang when they drove to the plaza in the company of Qian Yongchang, chairman of the reception committee and minister of communications. Two children presented bouquets to President and Mrs. Obiang. The band played the national anthems of Equatorial Guinea and China amidst a 21-gun salute.

Accompanied by the Chinese President, President Obiang reviewed an honor guard made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When they came to a welcoming crowd, more than three hundred youngsters waved flowers and colorful ribbons and shouted welcoming slogans.

Present at the ceremony were Marcelino Nguema Onguene, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperative affairs, Policarpo Mesur Mba, minister of state for health, Leandro Mbomio Nsue, minister in charge of information, tourism, art and culture, and Carlos Nse Nsuga, minister of communications and telecommunications. On hand was also Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei. Later, President Li Xiannian and President Obiang had a cordial conversation in the Great Hall of the People.

Li Hosts Banquet

OW131628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 13 Aug 84

["President Li Welcomes Equatorial Guinean Leader and Calls for Third World Unity" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- China wants to join Equatorial Guinea and other Third World countries in a common effort to safeguard world peace and promote economic development through strengthening unity and mutual support, Chinese President Li Xiannian said tonight. He was speaking at a banquet he gave for Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo in Beijing's Great Hall of the People.

Li said: "China has all along pursued an independent foreign policy of peace. Opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace are the basic principles of our country's foreign policy, and strengthening unity and co-operation with African and other Third World countries is the fundamental standpoint of that policy.

"We have all along advocated that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should be equal in international affairs." He added: "We are resolutely opposed to big, strong, and rich countries bullying the small, weak and poor ones."

The Chinese president paid tribute to the Equatorial Guinean Government's achievements under the leadership of President Obiang, through giving priority to developing the economy and opening the country to the outside world. He said the government had pursued a non-aligned policy, opposed imperialism, colonialism and racism, supported national liberation movements and encouraged regional co-operation and good neighbour policy, thus making its contributions to world peace and friendship between countries.

Li said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Equatorial Guinea 14 years ago, the friendship between them made gratifying progress and the countries had enjoyed fruitful co-operation in political, economic, trade, health, cultural and other areas. President Obiang's current visit would enhance understanding and friendship between their peoples and bring their friendly relations to a new height.

President Obiang said that during his visit he would discuss with Chinese leaders the possibilities and means of further strengthening links between their countries, and the best ways of developing more effective co-operation and a close, long-term relationship. He said his country's diplomatic policy was established on the basis of recognizing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and the promotion of co-operation and mutual benefit.

Obiang pointed out that Equatorial Guinea was very concerned about the problems facing the Organization of African Unity, whose unity and existence had been seriously threatened. He urged the sides in dispute to put the supreme interests of the African Continent first, and to reach agreement on problems endangering the existence of the OAU. Major efforts were needed to solve the Chad and the West Sahara conflicts, and to achieve agreement on an early independence for Namibia.

He said that the Equatorial Guinean people respected and valued highly the great efforts the Chinese people has made in developing the country and carrying out positive foreign policies. "We congratulate you on your achievements," he said.

Attending the banquet were Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ji Pengfei, state councillor, Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li and other officials.

Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW140910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed here today that China resolutely stood on the side of the Third World and always regarded the safeguarding of the rights and interests of the Third World countries as its bounden duty. He said it was China's sincere hope that the African countries would strengthen and cherish unity and settle disputes between states within the Organization of African Unity.

Zhao Ziyang made these remarks during his talks here this morning with President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. He stressed that the unity of the Third World was important in containing the rivalry between the two superpowers. The superpowers often made use of the problems in the Third World countries left over from history to interfere and meddle. The Third World countries should rule out superpower interference and settle disputes through peaceful consultations.

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President Obiang explained Equatorial Guinea's positions on a number of international issues. He said that his country was deeply concerned about the grave issues confronting the world, and hoped to increase cooperation with the other developing countries.

The two leaders also discussed ways to further economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Obiang said Equatorial Guinea set great store by its friendly relations with China and was willing to strengthen and expand its economic and technical cooperation with China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Zhao Ziyang said that China would adopt a positive attitude towards the development of bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Taking part in the talks on the Equatorial Guinean side were Marcelino Nguema Onguene, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperative affairs; Policarpo Mesuy Mba, minister of state for health; Leandro Mbomio Nsue, minister in charge of information, tourism, art and culture; and Carlos Nse Nsuga, minister of communications and telecommunications; and Salvador Ela Nseng Abegue, Equatorial Guinean ambassador to China. On the Chinese side were Qian Yongchang, minister of communications; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Liu Fangpu, Chinese ambassador to Equatorial Guinea.

Later, Zhao Ziyang gave a luncheon for the guests. Earlier this morning, President Obiang placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS SOMALIA VISIT

OW111807 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Mogadishu, August 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) led by its secretary Wang Xun left here for home today after paying a five-day friendly visit to Somalia. During its stay, Wang Xun and Mohamoud Shire Ismail, acting chairman of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions (GFSTU) exchanged views on greater friendship and cooperation in international affairs and more exchange visits between the two trade union organizations.

The delegation arrived here on August 5 after attending the 2nd Congress of Tanzanian Trade Unions. At ACFTU's invitation, a GFSTU delegation is scheduled to visit China this month.

CAPE VERDIAN PREMIER INSPECTS PRC-AIDED PROJECT

OW120912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- Cape Verdian Prime Minister Pedro Pires inspected the worksite of a Chinese-aided parliament building in Praia, the capital of Cape Verde, on Thursday. He expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the project, according to a report from Praia. The project began construction early this year. The building includes a multi-purpose conference hall, an international meeting hall and a dining hall. It covers a floor space of more than 12,000 square meters.

MORE ON WU XUEQIAN'S LATIN AMERICAN TRIP

Discusses Cuba, Venezuela

PA131406 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 7 Aug 84 p A-8

[Report on an interview with PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian by Carlos Silva Valero -- date, place not given.]

[Excerpts] Venezuela and the PRC have a wide range of economic and technical interests that can be explored by us together. The development of such cooperation will establish solid foundations for the development of political relations between the two countries, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said.

Wu, who arrived in Caracas on Saturday for a 4-day visit to Venezuela, added that "despite a good start, there has been little commercial exchange (with Venezuela) thus far."

The PRC is interested in Venezuela's oil exploration and refining technology, a fact that was underlined by the arrival of the PRC's energy minister for President Jaime Lusinchi's inauguration last January. Venezuela could benefit from Chinese agricultural cooperation, agriculture being one of the priorities of the Social Democratic Administration.

PRC exports to Venezuela, which totaled \$11,320,000 in 1980, reached their peak in 1981, totaling \$14,750,000, and then began a sharp decline from \$13,160,000 in 1982 to barely \$2,830,000 in 1983. The trend has continued downward. The PRC exports light industry products, textiles, chemicals, handicrafts, tools, minerals, and metal products to Venezuela. Venezuela's economic crisis accounts for the decline in Chinese exports to this country, which has recently placed restrictions on many of its imports.

Meanwhile, Venezuela's steel sales to the PRC totaled \$4,290,000 in 1983, and the limited commercial exchange, which until 1982 had been unfavorable to Venezuela, now registers a surplus in favor of the South American nation.

Wu later added that "although there are no relations between the PRC and Nicaragua, we are willing to establish them in the future."

Asked about the charge that the PRC supplies logistical support to the anti-Sandinist forces, he declared that "the charge that the PRC is providing weapons to the reactionary forces in Nicaragua is completely groundless; my country has no contacts or relationship with those forces."

Contact in Havana

Asked whether PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen's visit to Havana last week is a part of the effort currently being made to improve relations with Cuba, Wu said: "Of late, the Cuban Government has shown interest in improving relations with China, and Beijing also wants this."

Wu said that, without detracting from the importance of other Latin American nations, the choice of Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil as stops on his first tour through the region is based on the fact that they wield the greatest influence and is also based on the importance of their relations with the PRC.

According to Wu, Zhu Qizhen, who is a member of his delegation, traveled to Havana to review the PRC Embassy's work in Cuba and while there held talks with his counterparts in the Cuban Foreign Ministry at the urging of President Fidel Castro's government. Wu indicated that the Chinese official and his Cuban counterparts discussed various "problems of common interest" and said that "those conversations must be described as having been friendly and thorough."

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Later, he said that during the dialogue between the representatives of Beijing and Havana, "both common points and differences on various problems were noted, but these talks contributed to our mutual knowledge of each other and I am sure that the relations between Cuba and China will gradually improve."

Concludes Visit to Argentina

OW131048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0817 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian wound up his visit to Argentina today and left here via plane for Brazil.

During the visit Argentine President Raul Alfonsin met with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo held talks with Wu. Both sides entertained identical views on many international and bilateral issues. When Foreign Minister Wu met with members of Argentine political, economic, trade, and mass media circles, he elaborated on China's foreign policy, its policies on opening to the outside world, and its policy on economic development. He also met with representatives of the local Overseas Chinese here.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also gave a press conference prior to his departure from Buenos Aires. He said: China will strengthen its unity and cooperation with the Latin American countries in order to safeguard world peace and promote economic developments in various countries. He expressed support for the stand of Argentina and other Latin American nations on Latin American issues and on their debt problems. He reaffirmed that the Chinese Government supports Argentina's position on sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands and expressed hopes that the Argentine and British Governments will reasonably settle the issue through peaceful negotiations.

When Foreign Minister Wu left Buenos Aires he was seen off at the airport by officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, representatives of Overseas Chinese, and Wei Baoshan, Chinese ambassador to Argentina.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian had arrived in Buenos Aires on 8 August for a 4-day visit in Argentina.

Arrives in Brazil

OW120208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil August 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here today on the last leg of his four-nation Latin American tour. He has visited Mexico, Venezuela and Argentina before arriving here for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

MORE ON MEXICAN DELEGATION'S CHINA VISIT

Feted by Yan Jici

OW101658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Mexican parliament delegation was honored at a banquet given by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress here this evening. The delegation is led by Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, secretary of the Grand Commission of the Senate of Mexico. Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over the banquet.

"Both China and Mexico belong to the Third World," he said.

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"Strengthening unity and cooperation with other Third World countries is fundamental to China's foreign policy. We are ready to join Mexico and other Third World countries in the common struggle to safeguard world peace, promote South-North dialogue and South-South cooperation, and establish an equitable and rational new international economic order." Exchanges of visits between leaders of China and Mexico were very useful to the growth of the two countries' friendly relations and cooperation, he said.

"We all believe in the principle of solving international conflicts through peaceful means and the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs," Riva Palacio added. "Our two countries have the same goal of winning lasting peace for the people of the world," he said. In the afternoon, Yan Jici and Riva Palacio held talks on Sino-Mexican relations and international issues of common concern.

Embassy Gives Reception

OW11520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Jesus Domene, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy, gave a reception for the visiting Mexican parliament delegation here this evening. The delegation is led by Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, secretary of the Grand Commission of the Senate of Mexico.

Among those present at the reception were Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, leaders of relevant Chinese departments, and diplomatic officials of Latin American countries to China.

CHINESE CULTURAL WEEK OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

OW081254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, August 7 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese painting exhibition opened today at the Interamerican Center of Studies of Social Security in Mexico City. The exhibition, one of the highlights of a Chinese cultural week held by the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Chinese Embassy here, will put on show more than 180 works of art by famous Chinese painters. During the week, some Chinese films depicting China's socialist construction will also be shown.

Margarita Gonzalez, head of the social welfare section of the Mexican Social Security Institute, said at the opening ceremony that the Chinese cultural week is part of activities to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

DENG XIAOPING ADVANCES ARMY MODERNIZATION

OW110604 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Newsletter by reporters Gu Yuezhong and Liu Nanchang: "War Takes a Great Deal of Planning -- Record of Concern of Deng Xiaoping and Other Leading Comrades of the Central Military Commission Over Army Modernization" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA) -- In the several years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has taken new strides forward toward modernization.

Following the vigorous developments in the national economy during these several years, the PLA has gradually improved its equipment and incessantly increased its capability to fight a war under modern conditions. It has already become a modern and regular revolutionary Army Force of a certain standard. When people talk about the new achievements in building the PLA, how can they possibly forget the days and nights spent by Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the Military Commission in painstakingly working out plans to accelerate the pace in modernizing the Army....

I

On the day after the "1 August" 1979 Army Day, there was a light fog over Bohai Wan. After seeing a naval aircraft performance there, Comrade Deng Xiaoping embarked on warship 105 and sailed into the vast sea.

Prior to this, Deng Xiaoping had come to Qingdao and met with all the comrades attending the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Navy's party committee. He delivered an important speech entitled: "It Is Necessary To Rely on the Organizational Line in Implementing the Ideological Line and the Political Line." He once again dwelled on this subject when he talked with the responsible Navy comrades on the ship.

Naval vessel 105 is our Navy's first guided missile destroyer. Deng Xiaoping inspected the equipment on the ship, and made detailed inquiries into the competence of the commanders and fighters in assuming commands and handling technical affairs. He particularly stressed the issue of helping cadres become revolutionized, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger. At that time, everyone still remembered what Deng Xiaoping had said several days before. He said he had recently met with a Japanese friend. This Japanese told him: In achieving the modernization program China needs several "monkey kings." [referring to the hero of the Chinese novel "Xi You Ji"] Old "monkey kings" will not do. They tend to stick to old conventions. They have many old conventions and their ideas are not lively.

Warship 105 cruised for about 6 hours in the vast sea, cleaving the waves. Deng Xiaoping was always in high spirits and full of energy. Finally, he wrote an inscription: "Build a Powerful Navy With Modern Fighting Capability."

This was an unforgettable voyage. At this crucial moment in PLA development and after the initial establishment of the correct ideological political line, Deng Xiaoping had shown great foresight by resolutely proposing the new theme in tackling the question of the organizational line.

Several years have passed. Now the responsible comrades of the Central Military Commission have told the reporters that to solve the problem of what type of persons must be chosen, the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have designed and drawn up blueprints for modernizing the PLA. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has presented a series of important policy decisions for Army building in the new period. Some of the policy decisions have already been implemented, while others are still being implemented.

Following the development of the situation, the PLA must take a new step forward in determining its authorized size and its system of organization. That involves issues on how to strengthen the combination of various services and arms, build new technical and reserve forces, organize and build combined Army groups, help the combined Armed Forces to coordinate with one another in fighting, and make use of means of modern war operations in dealing with the enemy. Deng Xiaoping, who was elected chairman of the Central Military Commission at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, resolutely decided to conduct a large-scale military exercise with live ammunition.

Recalling the past, a responsible comrade who specifically organized this exercise, said: This exercise was brewing right after Comrade Deng Xiaoping inspected guided missile destroyer 105. Listening to a briefing by a responsible comrade of the PLA General Staff Headquarters on the military exercise, Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: We have not fought a war for a long time. We must organize combined units including air and ground forces. We must help the troops raise their capabilities in actual combat by strengthening their training. We have not had any Army parades for a long time. We should not say that Army parades and marches-past reflect formalism. They are of practical significance in improving the style of the Army. Through Army parades, we will be able to show our Army to the people. We may also use such parades to strengthen the relations between the Army and the people.

In accordance with a Central Military Commission plan, the Beijing Military Region and the PLA Air Force successfully held a large-scale, modern military exercise at a location in north China in September 1981. Following the exercise was a mammoth military review. Accompanied by the commander in chief of the troops to be reviewed, Deng Xiaoping stepped into an open car and reviewed the commanders and fighters of the ground, naval, and air forces. Addressing the troops, he issued the first unequivocal call: "Build our Armed Forces into powerful, modern, and regular revolutionary Armed Forces." Since then, officers and men of the three services have been working doubly hard to achieve this objective.

II

On the morning of 18 May 1980, one sedan after another drove into the compound of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense. Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders arrived. Sitting in front of a huge television screen in the command post, they waited to watch the test launching of our country's first carrier rocket.

The rocket was ignited and blasted off! The leading comrades gazed at the screen in rapt attention. While the picture of the rocket splashing down in the sea appeared on the screen, they also heard the commander of the surveying fleet reporting loud and clear from the South Pacific: "The rocket has splashed down accurately in the expected zone." Instantly warm applause broke out in the hall of the command post.

In the days before the carrier rocket was to be launched into the South Pacific, Comrade Ye Jianying was making an inspection trip in other parts of the country, but he still paid close attention to the nation's combined fleet which was heading toward the South Pacific to accomplish the test. When the fleet victoriously returned to Shanghai after fulfilling its mission, Marshal Ye happily drove to Wusongkou to welcome the comrades returning from the Pacific.

Holding the hands of the comrades, Marshal Ye looked at each face that had been tanned by the hot winds of the Pacific, and said to them, with deep feeling: "Thank you all! Thank you, comrades!" He seemed to be greatly moved.

Thinking that Marshal Ye might be getting tired, his aides urged him to take a rest. Then Marshal Ye sent for Liu Daosheng and Yang Quoyu, commander and deputy commander of the fleet, and other comrades to come to his residence to report to him about the journey. Huge waves, strong air currents, and sweltering heat along the equator were three major problems during the long journey. But the children of the Chinese people defied all these problems. With the aid of a maritime chart, Liu Daosheng recounted to Marshal Ye the victorious journey, and his stories sounded like legends.

After hearing the report, Marshal Ye nodded, and said: "This was the first trip away from home. It was a successful trip. The Navy has achieved significant progress." He then continued: "You should properly sum up your experiences. They are also a highly precious wealth." Upon the departure of Liu and others, Marshal Ye saw them off at the gate. Then he seemed to be remembering something. He recalled a poem he had written 9 months before during a journey to Yantai to inspect the garrison troops there. Silently he recited the poem, written to the tune of "Butterflies Love Flowers":

Flying to Yantai to visit the old haunt,

I peeped at the dusty world through the cracks in the clouds that engulfed the sea.

Yantai, with Penglai and Weihaiwei on its left and right,

Looms through like an immortal, carrying two islands with a pole.

Now great order has been restored across the land,

And the storm of the 1894 war had turned into good will [Yantai and other cities in Shangdong were captured by Japan during the 1894 Sino-Japanese war].

Our nation of 900 million people, rising with force and spirit,

Is determined to usher in a new era with achievements of the four modernizations.

With the development of astronautic technology, China was going to launch its first experimental communications satellite. On the afternoon of 7 April 1984, leading comrades of the Central Military Commission, including Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, and Hong Xuezhi, called on Comrade Nie Rongzhen at his home. They briefed him on the preparatory work for launching this experimental communications satellite. After hearing the briefing, Commander Nie [Nie Zong 5119 4920] held Zhang Aiping's hand and said delightedly: "I wish you success!" Zhang Aiping said: "Commander Nie, we should say that we wish you success!" Then, all comrades responded with an understanding smile.

Nie Rongzhen was the pioneer and groundwork layer for China's defense science, technology, and industry. Thanks to his concrete leadership, our country has made breakthroughs in developing the technologies of strategic nuclear arms, carrier rockets, and astronautics. Old as he now is, he is still concerned about the new developing of our country's defense science, technology, and industry and the modernization of the weapons and equipment of our Armed Forces. When he learned that our country's first large computer capable of performing 100 million calculations per second was successfully developed, he immediately wrote a congratulatory letter to Ci Yungui, a responsible comrade of the University of National Defense Science and Technology. After seeing a video recording of the results of the innovations made on the weapons and equipment of our Army, he wrote to Deputy Chief of General Staff He Zhengwen to express his excitement. Because 16 October this year will be the 20th anniversary of the successful explosion of our country's first atomic bomb, Commander Nie asked comrades of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry to sum up historical experience and usher in a new technological revolution.

On 8 April China's first experimental communications satellite rose to the skies. The following morning Commander Nie read the circular on the functioning of this experimental communications satellite in space. He immediately had his secretary call up a responsible comrade of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense and asked this comrade to come to give him a briefing on the "satellite." Commander Nie's whole heart was linked with the "satellite" in space. In the afternoon he asked a leading comrade who specifically organized this experiment to come to his place. Pointing to the skies, he asked this comrade: "Are you sure that there will be no problem about the final positioning of the satellite?" On hearing the answer "Commander Nie, you may rest assured," he smiled.

The satellite was successfully positioned. The 85-year-old Commander Nie said in great delight to the work personnel: "Get the pen and stationery quickly and write a letter to Comrade Aiping." He said: Such an experimental result has been rare in the international history of development of synchronous communications satellites and surely deserves a grand celebration! This shows that modernization is achieved through efforts; it cannot be purchased. He emphasized that the following words should be included in the letter of greetings: "We should all the more carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and boldness in struggling, work with one mind and in concert, pool our wisdom to solve key problems, and advance step by step toward the heights of new technology in the world!"

III

One summer day this year in Comrade Xu Xiangqian's house, sitting at the desk was the 83-year-old Marshal Xu, who, wearing reading glasses, was editing an article. Despite the hot weather, Marshal Xu did not feel tired in the slightest. The article he was editing had been written at the request of a magazine.

When he says something he always talks about knowledge and competent persons. "Knowledge" and "competent persons" are two things that Marshal Xu constantly stresses. He always expounds on this concept over and over again when talking with responsible comrades of the party, the government, or the Armed Forces; when meeting with his subordinates or relatives; and when writing articles for newspapers and magazines. On 24 November 1982, when briefed by Comrade Yang Dezhi and Zhang Zhen on the preparations made for the chiefs-of-staff meeting and the meeting of military academies and schools in the whole Army, Marshal Xu said: The Army has two major construction tasks in the main: Material construction and the training of personnel.

Though the Army work may be explained in various ways, in the final analysis there are only these two major tasks. Weapons should be used by men whether they are primitive devices, such as bows and arrows, or modern automatic weapons. As for the ability to use weapons, there is much difference between those who are well educated and trained and those who have a poor educational background and have received no training. He added that he stressed this point so that all comrades would clearly understand the current situation and make the best use of their time to do well in training cadres.

A magazine reporter once interviewed Marshal Xu and asked him to comment on the qualifications and basic knowledge that a competent commander should have. After pondering awhile, Marshal Xu said: In my opinion, we have to attach importance to training competent persons if we want to improve our military work. Then he reviewed history and discussed the current situation, recounting the works on military theories in Chinese history and talking about the characteristics of a number of celebrated military leaders in foreign countries. He said: If a military commander has too little knowledge about history, his development will be greatly restricted. In ancient times people believed in the sayings: "Only a wise man can be resourceful"; and "if a general lacks knowledge about the past and present, he can have only the courage of an ignorant person." There is profound truth in these sayings.

On the morning of 20 June this year, Marshal Xu held a reception in his house for comrades of the Liberation Army Publishing House and the Editorial Department of XING HUO LIAO YUAN [PRAIRIE FIRE STARTED BY A SINGLE SPARK JOURNAL]. On that occasion he once again emphasized the question of knowledge and competent persons. Marshal Xu is an expert in the art of war and is familiar with the examples of campaigns in history. After citing the examples of the Changshao war between the States of Qi and Lu, the Fei Shui war between Qin and Jin, and the Chibi war in which the allied force of Sun Quan and Liu Bei resisted the attack from Cao Cao, he said that commanders and fighters should be encouraged to read more books to enrich their knowledge. In addition, he proposed that every cadre know a foreign language because this would make it easier for them to learn foreign military experience and grasp first-hand materials. After offering the comrades some watermelons that had just become available on the market, Marshal Xu said earnestly: Our country is gradually becoming modernized and the overall composition of members of our Armed Forces in terms of their education is also undergoing a gradual change. All of human society is advancing. Without advanced science and technology and without an Army with a grasp of advanced science and technology, it will be radically impossible to meet the needs of the new situation.

IV

To accelerate the progress of the PLA's modernization program, Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman and secretary general of the Central Military Commission, firmly stays on the first line to handle major questions and the routine work of the Armed Forces. Despite the hardship involved in long journeys, Yang Shangkun went to the coastal defense fronts, deep into the vast deserts, and to the northwestern border areas many times to inspect the work there and take concrete action to implement the policy decisions of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission with regard to modernizing our Armed Forces.

He visited Guangzhou during the Spring Festival last year. Before that, when he met Army delegates to the 11th CYL Congress in Beijing he said with deep emotion: Young people represent the hope of the country. Our country and Army have pinned hopes on you. You should study, study, and study again and arm yourselves with general and scientific knowledge in order to meet the needs of modernizing our Army and country.

He carried out studies with Comrade Deng Xiaoping on many occasions with regard to selecting and promoting cadres who would suit the needs of modernizing the Armed Forces. Comrade Xiaoping said: In opening up a new situation of the work of the Armed Forces, the question at the very core is making the members of the leading bodies younger. This is the key question. All other questions are easy to resolve. Yang Shangkun held that Comrade Xiaoping's opinion tackled the fundamental question in building the Army, and that the work of our Army should catch up.

His trip to Guangzhou was aimed at seeking a solution to this question. Without resting, Yang Shangkun listened to briefings by the Standing Committee of the Guangzhou Military Region CPC Committee. He felt that on the question of making the cadre ranks younger, there was a need to further emancipate the mind, be bolder and more resolute, and take quicker steps. Then he heard this remark made by a comrade of the Armed Forces: In adjusting the leading bodies, if we still "select those who are comparatively young among the old," the members of the leading bodies will remain old, and the question of making our cadre ranks younger cannot be resolved. He felt that this opinion hit the vital point, and that in adjusting the leading bodies, we should no longer "select those who are comparatively young among the old," but should "select the good ones among the young."

Under the guidance of Yang Shangkun, the Guangzhou PLA units did away with the practice of giving priority to seniority and promoted a number of selected fine young and middle-aged cadres to leading bodies at the army or division level, thus setting a good example for the whole Army.

Yang Shangkun always has a busy work schedule. On 19 February 1983, he attended an Army-wide conference of academies and colleges. Five days later, he went to the PLA General Logistics Department and spoke on ways for the whole Army to promote agricultural and sideline production. Not long after, he was entrusted by Deng Xiaoping and several other veteran marshals to inspect the modernization of a certain unit under the Beijing PLA in north China. After attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC Congress and Military Commission forum, he went again to a certain experimental base for launching guided missiles and then flew to Xinjiang from there. Three months later, he showed up at an outpost in Nan Hai to continue busily rushing about for the modernization of the Armed Forces.

XINHUA ON OLYMPICS, THIRD WORLD PARTICIPATION

OW130900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 13 Aug 84

["Los Angeles Olympics -- A Big Success" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Los Angeles, August 12 (XINHUA correspondent Zhou Lifang) -- As the Olympic flame was extinguished amid the tunes of Philip Glass's "The Olympian," the largest meeting in modern Olympic history came to a triumphant conclusion that will live in people's memory for many years to come.

For 15 days, 8,000 athletes from 140 countries and regions tested their strength, stamina, skills and stratagems, living up to the Olympic motto "citius, altius, fortius" while spreading the Olympic spirit of international understanding, friendship and cooperation for peace and human progress. Contributing to the unprecedented scale of participation in the games, 20 Third World countries including Bhutan, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates made their Olympic appearance for the first time in all history.

Most important of all was China's full participation after an absence of 32 years. China's achievements at the games were generally hailed as an important factor contributing to the success of the 23rd Summer Olympic Games. The number of events competed was 18 greater than at the 1980 Olympics.

While medals are an inevitable result of competition, the desire and determination to produce the best possible performance and the highest possible standards in sport remain the primary objective of the Olympic movement. This was fully borne out by the effort of the competitors and the level of competition they reached at the Olympic Games here in Los Angeles. Despite the absence of some celebrated competitors in certain sports, notably weightlifting, athletics, wrestling and perhaps women's swimming, 54 new Olympic records including 11 world marks were improved, many on several occasions and in quick succession.

As a measure of the high standards and keenness of competition at the games, 20 new records including 10 world best were established in the 29 swimming events. Seventeen gymnasts earned a total of 45 perfect tens, two more than the record number given at the world championships of 1983 which was generally considered to be of very high standards. The race in gymnastics was so close that four more gold medals had to be awarded since first place was shared by two winners in four events. Four competitors shared the silver medals in the men's vault event, itself a record of a kind.

With the top four finishers at the 1982 world championships -- China, Japan, the United States and Peru -- participating, the women's volleyball matches were among the best Olympic history had ever witnessed. Even so, participants in the 23rd Olympics regretted the inability of sportsmen and women in the Soviet Union and some other countries to come to Los Angeles. Individual prowess as well as l'esprit de corps was tangible in all the 30 Olympic sites in southern California and throughout the fortnight-long games.

Unruffled by his setback in the men's team and individual all-round events in gymnastics, Chinese star Li Ning, with the encouragement of his comrades, made a glorious comeback in the apparatus finals, winning altogether three gold, two silver and one bronze medals and making himself the sole competitor with the biggest number of medals in the Los Angeles games.

Darrell Pace, the United States' 1976 champion in archery, alone created five new Olympic records for a record of record-breaking performances. Another American, Carl Lewis, won the men's 100 meters, 200 meters and long jump and anchored the U.S. team to win the 4x100-meter relay in a world record time. He thus became the only quadruple gold medalist, repeating Jesse Owens' unprecedented feat at the Berlin Olympics of 1936.

Paraplegia did not prevent the New Zealand archer, Neroli Fairhall, from competing from her wheelchair. But the most touching and yet inspiring example of will and determination was perhaps the superhuman effort made by Gabriela Andersen-Scheiss of Switzerland over the final lap of the women's marathon race. Floundering and veering like a spent top, she battled an enervating heat stroke and plodded forward inch by inch until she crossed the finish line and collapsed into the arms of anxiously waiting medical workers.

Upsets in competition caused not complaints between members of a team but encouragement and help to one another. "We will win together and lose together" -- as Flora Hyman, a leading spiker on the U.S. women's volleyball team, put it in accentuating the team spirit.

True to the Olympic spirit, the competitors availed themselves of the games to establish and broaden international friendship and understanding as members of the Olympic family. The distribution of medals indicates clearly that the world of sports is still dominated by North American and European countries which between carried away three-fourths of the medals awarded. The United States alone got 174.

But athletes from Third World countries and regions were coming increasingly on the scene. Of the 46 medal-winning countries and regions, 25 belong to the Third World, more than at any previous games. Attracting particular attention was the performance of the Chinese Olympians who won 15 gold, eight silver and nine bronze medals at their first full-fledged participation, ahead of any other Asian, African and Latin American country and more than many Western nations. Many predict that China's presence in the Olympic movement and its assertion in the field of sports will be increasingly felt throughout the world as time goes by.

There were naturally eagerly awaited successes and unexpected disappointments at the games as competition raged under heavy pressure such as is always present in an Olympic arena. Carl Lewis' quadruple win, which materialized stage by stage precisely according to the book, and the sure victories of British decathlete Daley Thompson, Canadian and Federal German swimmers Alex Baumann and Michael Gross, or the Chinese women's volleyball team, brought joy to themselves and others as expected.

Then there were pleasant surprises as wins were scored beyond past predictions, exhilarating everyone. The Moroccan hurdler, Nawal el Moutawakel, admitted frankly when winning the women's 400-meter hurdles in a new Olympic record time that she had not expected to win a medal, still less a gold one. There were also bitter disappointments when high hopes were dashed to pieces. Chinese high jumper Zhu Jianhua's failure to win the gold, British runner Steve Ovett's crash to the track, the U.S. women's volleyball team's loss to the Chinese in the finals after defeating them in the preliminaries, were moments of such disappointment. Win or loss, expected or unexpected, the competitors were determined not to let it affect their effort to show the best possible form. While no winner has been heard saying "now I am on high, I can have a break," all that has been said by the losers is "I'll come back and I'll go for it."

The 23rd Olympic Games, which turned Los Angeles into a festival ground and thrilled the world for two weeks, attracted a total local attendance of 5.6 million and was viewed through television by billions of people world-wide. Behind the success of the games was the great deal of preparations done by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) and the enthusiastic assistance from the local people. Fifty thousand volunteers joined the regular staff of the LAOOC in working day and night to ensure the smooth running of the games. Local spectators packed the coliseum and other competition sites, applauding whoever's performance was good and encouraging the competitors with warm cheers.

LI MENGHUA, OLYMPIC DELEGATION LEAVE LOS ANGELES

OW140100 Beijing XINHUA inEnglish 2246 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Olympic delegation led by Li Menghua left here by air at noon today. In an airport interview with XINHUA, Li Menghua said, "This was the first time for New China to participate in an all-round way in the modern Olympics and the Chinese athletes have achieved more than what we have expected. This has enhanced our confidence in building China into a big sports power by the year of 2000. This is also a new beginning."

He said, "Under the guidance of the Olympic spirit, the 23rd Olympic Games had been going on smoothly and many athletes had achieved very fine results. The athletes from all over the world had strengthened their friendship and understanding." He thanked the American people and the Chinese residing in the United States for their warm feelings and support. 236 members from the Chinese sports delegation and the Chinese sports tourist group left here today. The others left earlier.

Yang Dezhi, Ni Zhifu Welcome

OW131722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi and Ni Zhifu, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, warmly welcomed the fourth group of Chinese Olympians when they returned here this evening. Among the 21 returnees were women handball players and some athletes. The Chinese women's handball team was the bronze medalist at the Los Angeles Olympic Games. Yang Dezhi and Ni Zhifu shook hands with the returnees, welcoming their triumphant return at the airport lounge.

Speaking at a welcoming ceremony, Yang Dezhi said that the Chinese Olympians have scored a very great victory by garnering a total of 32 medals at the Olympic Games after hard efforts. "Your achievements have evoked strong repercussion at home and abroad," he pointed out, adding that they should continue their efforts and strive for more and still greater honour for the nation and people.

On behalf of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese Olympic Committee, Xu Yinsheng, vice-minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, warmly welcomed the returnees. Speaking on behalf of the returnees, Huang Deguo, coach of the handball team, expressed the need to sum up experience in real earnest in order to advance upon still higher objectives. Twenty-one Beijing Young Pioneers presented the Olympians with flowers.

SONG RENQIONG VIEWS CHINESE YOUTH IN HONGQI

OW111127 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Today's young people are very promising and are fully trustworthy, says party veteran Song Renqiong in an article in the current No 15 issue of the Chinese Communist Party journal, RED FLAG. Song is a member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau. However, he says, he wrote the article out of his interest in youth work and to offer his personal views on how to further improve ideological education among youth.

In this respect there has been gratifying progress in recent years, he says. However, those giving ideological education have not done full justice to the initiative of the young. On the other hand, the educators are not adequately prepared to deal with the new ideological problems cropping up. They are still using the old simplistic approach. The formative years of a big segment of the present 300 million young Chinese, workers, peasants, servicemen and students, coincided with the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution", he goes on. But they have seen the sharp contrast between the situations before and after the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party held in late 1978, which marked the beginning of the party's effort to eliminate leftist influence.

This has given rise to the fact that the young people are good at thinking and reasoning and not so prone to blind following. In this process of thinking and reasoning some may deviate somewhat. But once they recognize and accept the truth, they will stand firm. This is an important hallmark of the young people of the 1980s. Young people are responsive to new ideas and their spirit of boldness in introducing reforms and innovations is especially valued today. They have displayed a thirst for knowledge, and millions of young people have started self-study programs.

Influence from the ultra-left ideology of the "Cultural Revolution" and tendencies to egoism, anarchism and bourgeois liberalization are still visible, as shown in the lack of sense of social responsibility among a number of young people. But the overwhelming majority of the young people are good, and more and more of them will become advanced citizens in the course of time. "We should have the conviction that Marxism will certainly embrace the young generation, and, the young people, being keen on making progress and aspiring for truth, will prove themselves capable of embracing Marxism."

He proposes conducting a planned and systematic indoctrination in the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought among the young. This should be done in a way acceptable to them. Young cadres should be boldly promoted, he says. Reforms in the various fields of work provide a broad scope for their enthusiasm, enterprising spirit and abilities. The young people should be encouraged to broaden their vision in the course of social practice. Patient guidance and persuasion rather than censure should be employed with regard to those young people who hold deviant views, as most of them can be changed.

To protect the young from the sinister influences of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes the most effective way is to provide them with a sound cultural life promoting the health of their minds and bodies. Song expresses his belief that the young people today will certainly surpass the older generation in achievement.

CUI NAIFU COMMENTS ON STATE DISASTER RELIEF AID

HK140234 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Aug 84 p 1

[By staff reporter Ming Zhong]

[Text] The State has allocated almost 200 million yuan (\$86 million) in disaster relief funds for areas hit by bad weather and flooding this year.

The relief aid, however, is only a third of that earmarked annually by the State. This is an indication that although there have been many casualties and much damage to farmland, the difficulties so far are less serious than last year.

Cui Naifu, minister of Civil Affairs, in an exclusive interview with CHINA DAILY, revealed the disaster figures for this year so far. There have been 1,800 deaths, 9,000 people have been injured and thousands of homes have been destroyed.

More than 4.2 million hectares of farmland have been affected by floods, mainly in Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Guangdong and Henan provinces. Gales and hailstorms have hit most of the mainland this summer and spring, affecting 3.5 million hectares of farmland.

The severe drought that gripped most of north China early this year brought water shortages to more than 10 million people and 2 million farm animals. About 8.2 million hectares of farmland were affected by the drought, the minister said. Rain in May and June has eased the drought, he continued. But farmers are still facing grave difficulties in Hunan, Guizhou, Hebei, Shanxi and Liaoning provinces. Despite weather problems, China's grain output this summer has surpassed last year's by 4 million tons.

Generally, the minister noted that this year's difficulties have not yet proved as serious as last year. He predicted that agricultural output may exceed last year's total -- an all-time high -- so long as there are no catastrophic floods in next three weeks in the valley of the Yellow River and the Liao River in northeast China. Last year, there were floods in parts of Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui and Jiangsu provinces on the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, China's most important rice-growing areas.

The minister said the nation could not afford to lower its guard against potential calamities, because of the vastness of its territory and the variety of climate and topography. On average, the minister earmarks about 600 million yuan (\$260 million) annually for disaster relief. Other State departments allocate emergency supplies of steel, cement, timber, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation and drainage equipment. The minister revealed that the annual relief fund may be expanded to 700 million yuan during the Seventh Five-Year Plan for 1986-1990.

To improve the relief work, Cui said a new system was being tried out in Gansu Province and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, areas in northwest China frequently afflicted by calamitous weather. For these two areas, there is a fixed annual amount for the relief fund set three years in advance. Gansu receives 40 million yuan and Ningxia 6 million yuan each year. If underspent in good years, the remainder can be used to assist poor families. The new system, if successful, may be extended to the Tibet Autonomous Region and other provinces next year.

RAILWAY MINISTRY REPORTS RECTIFICATION PROGRESS

OW140600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council heard a report by the leading party group of the Ministry of Railways in late July on railway departments' progress concerning rectification of the guiding principle in administrative work in the course of party rectification and a plan of rectification and correction. Leading comrades of the central Secretariat and the State Council held: The Ministry of Railways has done tremendous work and attained great achievements in recent years as seen from the record figures in volume and safety of railway transportation and the improvement in railway service. The party Central Committee and the State Council are pleased with the work done by the ministry's leading party group and the 3 million railway workers. At the same time, the leading comrades pointed out that there is still a considerable gap between the present conditions of railway work in our country and the requirements for the national economy to fulfill the strategic goal before the end of this century.

They hoped that the ministry's leading party group and the masses of railway workers will guard against arrogance and rashness, work hard, accumulate useful experience in building a railway system with distinctive Chinese characteristics, and create a new situation in the railway work.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, presided over the meeting. Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Gu Mu, and Li Peng attended the meeting; Chen Puru, secretary of the leading party group and minister of railways, delivered a report.

Chen Puru said: The Ministry of Railways and some subordinate units have achieved smooth and wholesome progress in party rectification since it was unfolded more than 8 months ago. Taking the rectification of the guiding principle in administrative work as the nucleus for unifying thinking, the ministry's leading party group has conscientiously conducted criticism and self-criticism and strict comparison and examination in the course of party rectification, thereby clarifying the following principal questions: (1) Railway work must be subordinate to and serve the party's general task and general objective. It is necessary to foster the idea of ensuring fulfillment of the strategic goal, enhance the sense of responsibility and urgency to change the passive situation, and formulate an overall plan and concrete measures for all railways. (2) Railway work must proceed from reform and advance in the course of eliminating the "leftist" influence and breaking with old conventions. (3) Building a modern railway system with distinctive Chinese characteristics while fostering civilized railway service is an important task as well as an important indicator of the modernization of China's railways and must be tackled for a long time to come. Currently, major efforts are needed to overcome the bureaucratic attitudes of abusing one's position and powers to seek personal gains and of not holding oneself responsible to the party and the people, as well as serious violations of law and discipline, in order to use the improved party style to bring about a change for the better in the style of railway work.

Chen Puru said: While making clear the guiding ideology in connection with the above questions, the leading party group of the Ministry of Railways, using as its base the estimated growth of China's railway passenger and cargo transportation volumes in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and by the year 2000, has set the general objective of using two "2.5's" (by the year 2000 China's railway cargo transportation volume will reach 2.5 billion metric tons, and its railway passenger transportation volume 2.5 billion people) to ensure quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural production of our country by the end of this century and to achieve initial results in building a modern railway system with Chinese characteristics. During the seventh 5-Year Plan period we should make a relatively big advance in developing railway transportation and do our best to effect an initial alleviation of the problem that our transportation capacity is inadequate to meet the needs. Within the railway departments it is imperative to uphold the principle making our central task the development of transportation, persist in improving railway work with a strict attitude, apply modern science and technology on an extensive scale, and train large numbers of cadres and competent personnel with modern scientific knowledge and managerial expertise. The entire railway work should be oriented toward raising transportation capacity, improving economic results, and attaining the goal of more modernized technology and equipment and a higher level of management skills. After hearing the report the leading comrades at the central level agreed in principle to the outline of the party rectification work given by the leading party group of the Ministry of Railways and unequivocally pointed out that the guiding thought and general task of railway work during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period are to make careful calculations and plans to economize investment and improve operations to boost transportation volume.

They also presented many important opinions about the future work of the railway departments, predominantly including the following:

1. Good work should be done in adjusting leading bodies. Cadres who are in the prime of life, professionally competent, and creative should boldly be promoted to posts of leadership in accordance with the requirements of "making our cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, more educated, and more professionally competent."
2. The present organizational system of railway bureaus should be changed step by step. Based on the location of related economic zones, the requirements of through transportation by land and water, and the characteristic of railways as a means of heavy-load and long-distance transportation, some existing railway bureaus should be abolished and some should be merged according to requirements. In addition, the power of railway sub-bureaus should be appropriately expanded.
3. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the work of railway construction should be aimed mainly at renovating existing lines while less effort should be devoted to building new ones. Attention should be given to boosting railcar loads and appropriately increasing the number of runs in an effort to enlarge transportation capacity. In renovating existing lines and building new ones, it is essential to extensively use advanced designs and technology.
4. The current distribution system should be reformed step by step to implement the principles of distribution according to work, reward to the diligent, and punishment to the lazy. It is necessary to overcome egalitarianism and to establish a proper disparity between the wages of workers doing principal work and those doing other jobs so as to gradually eliminate the problem of "eating from the same big pot."
5. The railway-related industrial production capacity should be increased step by step. Currently, it is necessary to make full use of the great potential of our country's machinery industry to launch a nationwide cooperative drive to increase the production of locomotives, other rolling stock, containers, and spare parts.
6. Continued and strenuous efforts should be made to improve discipline and rectify the style of railway work. It is imperative to do away with the idea on the part of some leading cadres of turning big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem, an idea characteristic of those who do not act according to principles in order to avoid offending anyone.

The work of improving discipline should be carried out in conjunction with the institution of a distributed system that rewards and punishes the lazy.

7. Serious efforts should be made to train staff members and workers so as to improve the working ranks and raise the quality of staff members and workers.

At the meeting to report to the central authorities, discussions were also carried out on the structure of the communications and transportation systems of our country. It was suggested that overall consideration be given to railway, highway, water, and duct and pipeline [guan dao 4619 6670] transportation to correct the problem of lack of coordination among the work in these fields. As pointed out at the meeting, while continued efforts are made to develop railway transportation, it is necessary to vigorously promote highway and water transportation and to pay attention to developing land- and- water through transportation.

In selecting the location of new railway lines and stations, the plans should be such as to accelerate the operations of trains and give priority to the needs of transporting large quantities of materials. We should act according to the principles of economic benefit and scientific management. In no way should we merely consider the feelings of the local people.

MINISTRIES HOLD MEETING ON GRAIN TRANSPORTATION

OW140555 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Railways, and Ministry of Communications held a joint meeting in Beijing 7-11 August. The meeting called on all grain-handling units and on railway and other transportation departments to create a new situation in the work of safely transporting grain in the same spirit as in the work of rectifying the party and with the new attitude of achieving reform.

As pointed out at the meeting, our country has registered bumper grain harvests for successive years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Both the total output of grain and the production of commercial grain have increased considerably. A drastic change has taken place since last year. Our country has not only produced enough grain to meet our domestic demands, but has had a fairly large quantity of surplus grain. In the transportation of grain, however, there have been frequent instances of grain damage caused by rain or contamination as well as spillage. This has caused serious losses to the state and the people.

The meeting urged grain-handling units and railway and other transportation departments to make a real effort to abolish the bureaucratic style and not to shirk responsibilities by haggling back and forth. With regard to major incidents involving grain transportation, the meeting pointed out, it is imperative to investigate the incidents, find the persons responsible, and deal with them seriously. Railway and other transportation department, grain-handling units, and other departments concerned should closely coordinate their work and carry out all-out cooperation. It is necessary to establish a strict personal responsibility system and continue to improve it until it is perfect, and to enforce organizational discipline in all seriousness. For losses caused by violations of regulations and rules, it is imperative to find out who is responsible and to give them due punishment.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS ADDRESSED AT MEETING

OW131146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA) -- The meeting of public utility bureau directors from China's 10 major cities, which concluded in Beijing today, suggested: To solve problems of public transportation in cities it is necessary to reform the existing public passenger transportation system, carry out unified management, run public transportation by several enterprises, and institute a contract system for each bus line.

This meeting was sponsored by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection on 7 August in Beijing. The public utility bureau directors from China's 10 major cities of Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang, Harbin, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Nanjing, Chongqing, and Xian who attended the meeting held: The main causes of public transportation problems are: There are far more passengers than the means of transportation can possibly accommodate. Road construction fails to keep pace with the increasing number of cars on the roads.

In order to solve the public transportation problems as soon as possible, the public utility bureau directors in China's 10 major cities made the following recommendation:

It is necessary to use all available funds to develop public transportation. While paying attention to unified planning and management and to improving services, it is essential to let other enterprises run public transportation with state-run enterprises as the core. At the same time, we must actively develop collective as well as individual passenger transportation. Where conditions exist, cities may also use foreign investments to carry out joint ventures and cooperative management in offering public transportation.

The bureau directors held: China's cities have implemented a low-fare policy in offering public transportation. In appraising a city's public transportation, we must take into consideration the comprehensive economic efficiency in society as the focal point. They suggested: The taxation departments must give preferential treatment to public transportation enterprises, separate them from ordinary industrial enterprises, and implement a flexible taxation policy favorable to public transportation enterprises.

CIRCULAR ON COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT ENTERPRISES

OW140315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA) -- The State Council approved and transmitted on 3 August a report prepared by the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of Finance on vigorously developing industries run by commercial departments and issued a circular asking the various localities and relevant departments to earnestly implement the suggestions made in the report.

The report said: Commercial departments run a very large proportion of the food industry and are a major force in the farm and sideline processing industry. However, many industrial enterprises owned by commercial departments lack the necessary vitality and have developed rather slowly because their factories are dilapidated, their equipment is simple and crude, and their management system questionable. This situation is not in accordance with the people's daily needs. Pursuant to Premier Zhao's instruction on adopting a preferential, supportive policy toward commercial-department-run industries in order to improve their conditions as quickly as possible, the following suggestions are made:

1. Reform the management system of industries run by commercial departments. While maintaining their special characteristics, commercial-department-run industries should practice the management system enforced by industries in general in such areas as production planning, material supplies, wages, and labor welfare. The policy of giving light industry priority in six areas should also apply to industries run by commercial departments. Commercial-department-run industries should actively create conditions for practicing independent accounting. Small enterprises should have policies relaxed and should be managed as collective enterprises. State-run enterprises should be changed gradually into collectively managed state-owned enterprises, changed into collectively owned enterprises, or leased to individuals to be operated by them, as the case may be. Commercial-department-run state-owned industrial enterprises should carry out the second-step reform of substituting profit delivery by tax payment as other industrial enterprises have done and should, within the enterprise, practice the management contract responsibility system.

2. Adopt a preferential policy toward commercial-department-run industries. This preferential policy shall be enforced toward such industrial enterprises until the end of 1990. Tax exemptions or reductions shall be accorded to such enterprises. The extent of the exemptions or reductions shall be decided on the basis of the nationwide enforced uniform tax rate and after considering the respective circumstances of each trade.

3. Speed up the technological transformation of commercial-department-run industrial enterprises. The portion of after-tax profits made by these enterprises as a result of the state's preferential policy shall be used mainly for technological transformation.
4. Promote the production of traditional popular-brand and special local products, and develop new products.
5. Strengthen leadership over commercial-department-run industries. The State Council decision on adopting supportive measures toward commercial-department-run industries creates extremely favorable conditions for their development. The various provincial, regional, and municipal governments should take advantage of this and seriously strengthen their leadership and management so as to quickly change the backwardness of commercial-department-run industries.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES SPECIAL NATIONAL DAY COLUMNS

HK101128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 84 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO notice: "RENMIN RIBAO To Carry Special National Day Columns on 29 Provinces, Municipalities, and Autonomous Regions Plus Taiwan Province and Chongqing and Shenzhen Cities"]

[Text] In celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, this newspaper from 10 August will carry continuously National Day celebration columns from various parts of the country, including 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of the mainland, and also Taiwan Province and Chongqing and Shenzhen Cities. With facts, figures, and diagrams, these columns will from the different viewpoints of different areas reflect the victories of the line and general and specific policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, reflect the thriving growth of the socialist motherland and reflect the new spiritual outlook of the masses of people in the "four-modernizations" effort. It is believed that these columns will be well received by the readers.

These special columns will be respectively edited by the editorial departments of the party newspapers of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions (the Taiwan column to be edited by Taiwan compatriots on the mainland and abroad).

The editing of the special National Day celebration columns by fraternal newspapers for this paper is a gesture of keen support for us. This will also give us an opportunity to concentrate on studying the experiences of fraternal newspapers with regard to editing and coverage. We hereby express our heartfelt thanks.

In the past 35 years, and especially the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has scored brilliant achievements. From 10 August, on the front page we will also offer a special column on "Figures and Facts" devoting several hundred words a day to reporting the achievements in industrial, agricultural, commercial, educational, scientific, and technical and other fields chiefly through the use of figures.

For the dates on which the special National Day columns of various areas will appear in this paper, we refer you to a schedule to the right (arranged according to the number of strokes of Chinese characters representing the names of various places).

[The schedule lists the provinces/cities and the date their columns will appear as follows: Shanghai (economy) 10 Aug; Shanghai (education, science and culture) 11 Aug; Guangdong 12 Aug; Guangxi 13 Aug; Shandong 14 Aug; Shanxi 15 Aug; Yunnan 16 Aug; Tianjin 17 Aug; Nei Mongol 18 Aug; Sichuan 19 Aug; Liaoning 20 Aug; Beijing 21 Aug;

Gansu 22 Aug; Ningxia 23 Aug; Taiwan 24 Aug; Jiangxi 25 Aug; Jiangsu 26 Aug; Jilin 27 Aug; Anhui 28 Aug; Xizang 29 Aug; Hebei 30 Aug; Henan 31 Aug; Qinghai 1 Sep; Shaanxi 2 Sep; Chongqing 3 Sep; Guizhou 4 Sep; Zhejiang 5 Sep; Shenzhen 6 Sep; Heilongjiang 7 Sep; Hubei 8 Sep; Hunan 9 Sep; Fujian 10 Sep; and Xinjiang 11 Sep]

Economic, Social

HK131003 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column: "Enormous Achievements in National Economic and Social Development"]

[Text] In the past 35 years the people of all nationalities of our country have conducted socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the party and the government with brilliant achievements in national economic and social development. According to statistics provided by the state, these achievements are chiefly manifested as follows:

Establishment of a Socialist Public-Ownership Economy

Of the total 1983 national industrial output value, the socialist public-ownership industry (including ownership by the people and collective ownership) accounted for 99 percent and individual industry for 0.1 percent. Of the total retail sales of social commodities, socialist public-ownership commerce represented 88.7 percent, individual commerce 6.5 percent, and the total retail sales from peasants to non-peasant residents 4.7 percent. In addition, there were a handful of industrial and commercial enterprises in the form of Chinese-foreign joint ventures and independently financed foreign undertakings.

Large-Scale Economic Construction Has Been Carried Out

From 1950 to 1983 the combined total investment in capital construction by units owned by the people reached 897 billion yuan, with more than 3,800 large and medium-sized projects completed and put into production and 644 billion yuan of fixed assets newly added. This has laid a relatively strong material and technical foundation for raising social productivity, changing production arrangements, and improving the people's lives.

Great Development in Social Production

In the 34 years from 1950 to 1983, the total social output value showed an average annual growth of 9.2 percent, and the national income an average annual increase of 7.3 percent. Increases in the output of staple industrial and agricultural products in 1983, compared with the peak years before liberation, are as follows: Steel increased 43.4 times over; raw coal 11.5 times; crude oil 331 times; electric energy production 58.6 times; machine tools 22.4 times; grain 2.6 times; and cotton 5.5 times. By relying on our own strength, we have basically guaranteed the needs of the 1 billion people in regard to food and clothing.

Expansion of Domestic and Foreign Trade

The total national retail sales of social commodities showed an increase from 17.06 billion yuan in 1950 to 284.9 billion yuan in 1983, or an average annual growth of 7.5 percent after allowing for fluctuations in retail commodity prices. Since 1981, the total annual imports and exports have exceeded the \$40 billion mark. The total for 1983 reached \$43.6 billion. Joint Chinese-foreign ventures and Chinese-foreign economic cooperation projects have also shown relatively quick development.

Basic Stability in Commodity Prices

From 1951 to 1983 the general index for national retail commodity prices rose 55.6 percent, which meant an average rise of 1.35 percent per year. In recent years, the prices of certain commodities have risen a relatively large degree. The prices of industrial products have shown upward and downward fluctuations. On the whole, the general index for retail commodity prices from 1979 to 1983 registered an average annual rise of 2.7 percent.

Gradual Improvement in the Material and Cultural Lives of Urban and Rural Residents

The people's consumption level throughout the country in 1983 rose 150 percent over 1952 based on comparable prices. From 1979 to 1983 the income that each member of a working family could use for living expenses, after adjusting for the rise in workers' living expenses, showed an average annual increase of 7.4 percent. Peasant families' net income registered an average annual increase of 18.3 percent per person. There was not only a quantitative improvement in the residents' living standard in regard to food, clothing, consumer goods, living accommodations, and so forth, but also a general improvement in quality. Medical and health care conditions also improved. The people enjoyed better health and longer average lifespan. Residents' cultural life also showed improvement. Figures for students in colleges, middle schools, and primary schools were 10.3 times, 36.9 times, and 5.6 times as great as in 1949, respectively.

Investment, Productivity

HK140359 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column: "Investment in Fixed Assets Increases Productive Forces in Economic Development"]

[Text] Since the founding of the PRC, we have carried out large-scale economic construction. There has been a continuous increase in the investment in fixed assets. According to statistics provided by the State Statistical Bureau, from 1950 to 1983 the total investment in fixed assets by units owned by the whole people reached 1,163.3 billion yuan. Of this amount, capital construction accounted for 897 billion yuan and investments in upgrading and reform programs and other facilities 266.3 billion yuan. In the past 30-plus years, the newly added fixed assets through investment in capital construction reached 644 billion yuan, which meant a 27-fold increase in the total value of the original fixed assets of state enterprises throughout the country shortly after liberation. More than 3,800 large and medium-sized projects and several hundreds of thousands of small ones had been completed. The area of various kinds of housing already built reached 2.29 billion square meters.

Industrial Construction

From 1953 to 1983 the capacity of newly added generating sets in capital construction reached 68.63 million kilowatts, 35 times the original capacity shortly after liberation. Coal extracted reached 491.53 million tons, five times that shortly after liberation. Petroleum tapped reached 144.45 million tons, compared with only 0.6 million-plus tons shortly after liberation. Steel produced reached 34.98 million tons, 17 times that turned out shortly after liberation. Cement output reached 61.75 million tons, 17 times that shortly after liberation. The number of cotton spindles available reached 12.94 million, 2.6 times that shortly after liberation. Meanwhile, industrial production capacity had been acquired in many newly added fields in a process of development from nothing to something. A relatively complete industrial structure had gradually formed.

Building of Irrigation Facilities

By the end of 1983, the country had built 87,000 large, medium-sized, and small reservoirs, with a total capacity of 420.8 billion cubic meters. It had also newly built embankments with a total length of 170,000 km and newly created more than 6,800 plots brought under irrigation, each exceeding 10,000 mu.

Construction in the Communications and Transportation Fields

From 1953 to 1983 the country built a total of 106 new railroads covering 24,549 km, which were already in operation. Meanwhile, existing railroads were subjected to technical transformation, with the creation of 6,396 km of multiple tracks and 2,332 km of electrified track. There were 198 coastal port berths built, with a newly increased cargo handling capacity of 181.85 million tons, 13 times the original capacity shortly after liberation.

Inland Investment

In the past 30-plus years, the amount invested in the interior of the country reached 470.9 billion yuan, which accounted for 57.6 percent of total investment. At the end of 1983, the percentage accounted for in the country's total by fixed assets of inland state enterprises had risen to 57 percent, from 28 percent in 1952. Many new industrial bases were built inland. A large number of new industrial cities emerged.

Capital Construction

From 1953 to 1983 the value of equipment attributed to increased investment in capital construction totaled more than 270 billion yuan, and the value of equipment attributed to increased investment in upgrading and transformation and in other facilities also reached 100 billion yuan. Through large-scale capital construction and systematic technical transformation, new technical equipment was provided for various sectors of the national economy.

Nonproductive Construction

The nonproductive construction investment by the state in housing, cultural, educational, and sanitation fields and in urban facilities to serve the people reached 225.4 billion yuan, or 25 percent of the total capital construction investment. Of this amount, the investment in housing reached 93.5 billion yuan, or 10 percent. The area of housing affected reached 927.07 million square meters. The area already built for medical organs reached 52.32 million square meters, and that for school premises 185.08 million square meters. Public facilities in cities also showed great development.

Industrial Development

HK140429 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column: "Coordinated, Continuous, and Steady Development of Industrial Production"]

[Text] China's industrial production has developed rapidly since the founding of the state. The economic structure and distribution of industry have been improved, and productive technology has reached a new, higher level.

Rapid Increase of Industrial Production

China's total industrial output value registered an increase of 5,600 percent from 1950 to 1983, at an average increase of 12.6 percent a year, although there were some setbacks during the course of development. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as a result of implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving, there has been a trend toward balance in the ratio between light and heavy industries. From 1978 to 1983 the average annual growth rate of light industry was 11.2 percent, which was higher than that of heavy industry, 5.1 percent. The past practice of one-sidedly pursuing output value has been changed into organizing production according to the needs of society, and a continuous and steady development has been achieved.

The proportion of heavy industry in China's total social output value has been raised from 25.1 percent in 1949 to 55.1 percent in 1983. The outputs of some major industrial products are among the highest in the world. In 1983 China's outputs of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, bicycles, and sewing machines were the highest in the world; those of raw coal, chemical fertilizer, sulphuric acid, and cement ranked third; steel ranked fourth; electricity ranked sixth; and crude oil ranked seventh in the world.

The Distribution of Industrial Areas Improved

Before the founding of the PRC, more than 70 percent of China's industry was distributed in the eastern coastal areas. There was hardly any modern industry in the broad inland areas, especially in border and nationality areas. Now the irrational distribution has been initially improved. From 1953 to 1983 the original value of fixed assets of inland industry increased by 64 times, and total industrial output value increased 30-fold; the original value of fixed assets of coastal industry increased by 18 times, and its total industrial value increased 19-fold. Inland industry developed more quickly than that of coastal industry. The proportion made up by total inland industrial output value in total national industrial output value increased from 30.6 percent in 1952 to 40.5 percent in 1983.

Trend of Balance in the Ratio Between Light and Heavy Industries

From 1983 to 1978 (except for the period of readjustment between 1963 and 1965), as a result of one-sidedly overemphasizing the development of heavy industry for a long time, and "taking steel as the key link in industry," there was a serious imbalance in the ratio between light and heavy industries. Light industry began to grow again after 1979. In 1983, the proportion of light industrial output value in the total industrial output value rose to 49.6 percent. Thus, there was a trend of coordinated development between light and heavy industries.

Continuous Progress of Industrial Technology

Over the past 30 years or so, China has achieved great progress in industrial technology. A number of new industrial departments have been established, such as modern metallurgical manufacturing industry, mining equipment manufacturing industry, aviation industry, petrochemical industry, atomic energy industry, space navigation industry, large-scale integrated circuits, and computer industry. At present, China is able to equip large-scale mines, power stations, metallurgical and petrochemical enterprises, motor plants, shipyards, and other important industrial enterprises basically with its own technical forces. Moreover, various industrial departments have adopted a number of new and modern kinds of technical equipment, new materials, and new technology. They can produce some new and sophisticated products.

CHIEF PROCURATORS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TASKS

OW140035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1345 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- A national conference of chief procurators of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions closed on 12 August. The conference called on procuratorial organs at all levels to shift the focus of the struggle of striking at serious criminal offenses and economic crimes to dealing with those hidden criminals who continue to commit crimes, and achieving a breakthrough in some long-standing difficult cases.

The conference, which opened on 2 August, summed up the work and initial experience of procuratorial organs in striking at serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, discussed the new situation in procuratorial work, and studied questions on how to further improve the work of striking at serious criminal offenses and economic crimes in the next phase, reforming procuratorial organizations, and building up procuratorial organs.

In discussing the work of cracking down on criminal offenses, the conference participants held that procuratorial organs at all levels have dealt stern blows at serious criminal offenders by resolutely implementing the policy of meting out severe and swift punishment to criminals according to law and have brought into full play the role of procuratorial organs in enforcing law by examining cases, approving the arrest of criminals, reviewing prosecution documents, and appearing in court to support the prosecution, thereby preventing a number of erroneous cases and loopholes and correcting cases in which criminals were given either overly severe or lenient punishment. They have also actively carried out the work of inspecting prisons, lockups for prisoners awaiting trial, correctional institutions, and reformatories and coordinated with them in strengthening the work of dealing with criminal activities committed by those undergoing reform or reeducation through labor. In order to ensure smooth progress in the struggle to strike at serious criminal offenses from now on, procuratorial organs at all levels must, besides continuing to crack down on criminal offenders who surface, concentrate efforts on dealing with hidden criminals, escaped criminals, and criminals at large.

In discussing the work of cracking down on criminal activities in the economic sphere, the conference participants held that although procuratorial organs at all levels have scored great achievements in the struggle, it is necessary to make still greater efforts to deepen and broaden the scope of struggle. Since the nationwide struggle was launched some criminal offenders have continued to commit crimes. Some offices and enterprises have still not yet unfolded the struggle of striking at economic crimes. The conference called on procuratorial organs to intensify the struggle in those units that have not yet launched the struggle or have not made sufficient efforts to carry out the struggle, and to investigate and handle cases of economic crimes committed in these units in groups and by stages. In solving major and serious cases, procuratorial organs at all levels must assign a number of personnel and organize them into several groups to concentrate efforts on investigating and solving these cases one by one within a set time. At the same time, procuratorial organs at all levels must draw a clear distinction between who is guilty and who is not guilty in light of the present economic situation and in accordance with relevant policies and laws in order to correctly implement the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

Procurator General Yang Yichen of the Supreme People's procuratorate presided over the conference and made a summing-up speech. Attending the conference were over 100 representatives of procuratorial organs of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, as well as of departments concerned.

SOIREE MARKS PLA ANNIVERSARY IN FUJIAN

OW131416 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] According to a local news report, some 4,000 army men and people in Fuzhou held a soiree yesterday at the provincial stadium to warmly celebrate the 57th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA.

Outside the gate of the provincial stadium, colorful flags fluttered in the wind. The stadium was brightly lit inside. Streamers were hung on the two sides inscribed with the slogans: "Bring into full play the fine traditions of unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, work hard with one heart and one mind, and strive to create a new situation for the development of socialist modernization," and "turn our Army into a revolutionary, modern and regular Armed Forces, and make fresh contributions to safeguarding the motherland, defending the four modernizations, and realizing the reunification of the motherland!" A festive atmosphere permeated the stadium.

The commanders and fighters of the three services stationed in Fujian and the Armed Police Forces in the province marched into the stadium. Workers, peasants, Red Army veterans, dependents of revolutionary martyrs, disabled and retired servicemen, government organ cadres, scientific and technical personnel, retired veteran cadres, returned Overseas Chinese and their family members, compatriots from Taiwan Province, representatives of various democratic parties, and patriots from all walks of life attended the soiree. The army men and the people joyfully gathered together to mark the festive Army Day.

The soiree was presided over by Mayor Hong Yongshi of Fuzhou City. Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the Fuzhou Military Region Jiang Yonghui, Fu Kuiqing, Zhao Huaqing, Yan Hong, Song Weishi, Chen Jingsan, and Liu Bo, and leading comrades in Fujian Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, and Cheng Xu.

Also present at the soiree were Shen Qixian, convener of party rectification liaison officers of the Central Military Commission stationed in the Fuzhou Military Region; Yu Yongxian, deputy director of the party rectification general office under the Central Military Commission; Mao Ze, deputy leader of the Fujian liaison group of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee; and Yuan Qitong and Hong Hai, leading comrades in Fuzhou. They carried on conversations cordially at the soiree and exchanged festive greetings.

At the soiree, the films "Land of Rebirth" and "Young General of the Yue Family" were shown.

FUJIAN CPC COMMITTEE FILLS MEMBERSHIP VACANCIES

OW140055 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Third Fujian Provincial CPC Committee on 1 August unanimously adopted a resolution stating that 19 vacancies in the provincial party committee will be fulfilled by the committee's alternate members.

Since the election of the third provincial party committee by the Third Fujian Provincial CPC Congress in December 1979, 3 members of the provincial party committee have died of illness, 12 have been transferred out of Fujian due to work assignments, and 4 have been disciplined for committing mistakes, thus creating 19 vacancies in the provincial party committee. According to the provisions of the party Constitution, "Vacancies in local party committees at all levels shall be filled by alternate members in the order of the number of votes by which they were elected."

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted a resolution stating that the vacancies will be filled by alternate members Ma Zhongheng, Wang Fangqin, Fang Ruizhong, Zhu Jiangshui, Liu Yuefeng, Xiang Zhen, Shen Hui, Chen Zengbo, Zhang Jingbin, Zheng Chengliao, Huang Ming, Cao Xiufen, Xue Yi, Zhang Zhaodi, Lei Changmei, Xiao Jian, Zhang Jiyang, Ming Zufan, and Liu Zhongzhu.

The ninth plenary meeting was held prior to the convocation of an enlarged plenary meeting of the provincial party committee.

SHANDONG GROUP ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE

SK110515 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The leading group in charge of the work of the Shandong Provincial Economic Development Zone held its first session in Qingdao City on 30 July, 1984. Attending the session were Liang Buting, Li Changan, Liu Peng, Ma Xhizhong, Liu Yong, Li Yu, Zang Kun and (Zhang Fuzeng). Comrade Liang Buting presided over the session.

The session examined and analyzed the situation and problems in Qingdao and Yantai Cities in carrying out the open-door policy and establishing the economic development zone, and studied and decided on tasks to which we should firmly attend in the near future.

The session pointed out: Carrying out the open-door policy and establishing the economic development zone is a new task which faces the whole party. Cadres at all levels should make efforts to study and grasp the principles and policies of the central authority, to study modern scientific management knowledge, to improve their workstyle and work methods, to ceaselessly raise their own ability and work level, to eliminate blindness and reduce mistakes, and to achieve all tasks better in opening to the outside world.

At present, the two cities must firmly attend to solving the following problems:

1. Step up the establishment and improvement of organizations and further strengthen leadership over carrying out the open-door policy and establishing the economic development zone.
2. Firmly attend to choosing, promoting, and cultivating talented persons. In order to eliminate quickly the contradictions of talented persons, the two cities should take various effective steps to firmly attend to choosing, promoting, and training cadres.
3. Further revise the plan for development and implement the project responsibility system.
4. Attend to conducting technological transformation among existing enterprises and place the work of internal economic cooperation in its rightful position as well as enthusiastically achieve the work of importing foreign technology.

The session pointed out: The work of the two cities in opening to the outside world and establishing the economic development zone is a great affair for the whole province. The provincial CPC Committee and government have decided to establish a provincial committee for foreign economic and trade work to strengthen leadership over this work. Efforts must be made to firmly attend to the establishment of this organization. All provincial-level departments should put the work of supporting the two cities on their important agendas and enthusiastically do their own work well.

SHANDONG JOURNALISTS' FORUM ON PRESS CRITICISM

HK110618 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 84 p 3

[Report by reporter Wu Xinghua: "'Forum on Correct Press, Television, and Radio Criticisms' Held in Jinan 3-8 August"]

[Text] The "Forum on How To Correctly Conduct Criticism in the Press, Radio, and Television" was held in Jinan 3-8 August. This forum was jointly conducted by the All-China Journalists' Association and the Journalists Association of Shandong Province. More than 90 representatives from press units at the central level and from various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions attended.

Representatives attending unanimously held: The period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has been the best period for press work since the founding of the country. During this period reporting related to criticism has been enlivened in the press, radio, and television. The CPC Central Committee and the central leading comrades have paid attention to and supported reporting related to criticism, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification have actively supported the press units in developing reports related to criticism, and some local party committees have made use of the criticism to promote their work. Some newspapers, radios, and television stations at the central and local levels have dared to crack hard nuts and have used typical people and events which violate the party's line, principles, and policies to turn out many penetrating and influential reports related to criticism, thereby building closer relations between the party and the masses, enhancing the prestige of the party, and raising the confidence of the masses in press, radio, and television reporting.

Representatives attending the forum strongly felt: At present, reports related to criticism often meet with difficulties and obstructions from various sectors. Some persons being criticized do their best to obstruct the publication of such reports, and there are still some persons who enjoy the protection and connivance of their upper-level leadership. In addition, there are still some leading cadres with real power who bargain with press units, exert pressure on them, or turn a deaf ear to all reports related to criticism. The representatives also talked about the fact that some reporting related to criticism was inaccurate or one-sided, or might be improperly handled, all of which would affect the social effect of reporting related to criticism.

Representatives attending the forum earnestly hoped that the party committees at various levels would pay more attention to and render greater support to the newspapers and radio and television stations in developing criticism, adopt practical measures to strengthen leadership over the work, resolutely safeguard the just rights of the people in exposing evil practices, uphold the lawful rights of the reporters in reporting events with a critical attitude, educate and urge those being criticized to adopt a serious attitude toward criticism and correct their mistakes in time, and mete out necessary punishments to those persons who refuse to entertain criticism and who stir up trouble.

After conscientiously summing up the experience and lessons in reporting related to criticism in the press, radio, and television, the representatives unanimously held that press workers should regard the development of reporting related to criticism as their own sacred duty and glorious task, and should dare to unfold struggles against all kinds of evil practices which are harmful to the interests of the party and the people; when developing criticism, they should seriously handle the orientation of criticism.

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All criticisms publicly published should be constructive, and should be beneficial to building closer relations between the party and the people, to enhancing the party's prestige, to raising the confidence of the people in building the four modernizations, and to implementing the party's line, principle, and policies. Reporting related to criticism should be accurate and based on facts; in particular, the basic facts should be correct. Once mistakes are discovered, corrections should be made promptly. The persons being criticized should be allowed to give their explanations. With regard to seriously incorrect reports, the reporters concerned should conduct self-criticism.

SELECTING RESERVE CADRES DISCUSSED IN SHANGHAI

OW131410 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The Organization Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a forum yesterday afternoon on building the third echelon of cadres. The forum held: The work of building a contingent of reserve cadres at department and bureau levels does not contradict with the work of restructuring now being carried out by some factories and enterprises. They actually complement each other and bring out the best in each other. We must be circumspect and farsighted, and further strengthen our sense of responsibility and urgency in building the third echelon.

The forum point out: In selecting and promoting reserve cadres, we must ensure the candidates' political soundness and high cultural standards and guarantee they are under the age limit. As for those comrades who had committed general mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution," their errors should in no way affect their candidacy as reserve cadres so long as they realize and correct their errors and meet other requirements.

Attending the forum were Ye Shangzhi and (Wu Minghua), deputy directors of the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee.

GUANGXI FOOD BUREAU NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK140520 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, under the education of and with the help of the leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, through restudying the policies and documents on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, and by summing up the experience and lessons on the work of passing verdicts, the broad ranks of party members and cadres of the regional food bureau have drawn the following important conclusion: Totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution will be empty talk if the people of three categories and those who seriously violated law and discipline are not resolutely expelled from the party.

So far, the bureau has basically wound up the two serious cases of violating law and discipline which occurred during the Cultural Revolution. After discussions held by the party branch, more than 10 party member cadres directly involved in the cases were respectively expelled from the party, placed on probation within the party, and given disciplinary warnings. Administrative disciplinary measures will also be taken to punish these people.

The regional food bureau was one of the units in Guangxi seriously afflicted during the Great Cultural Revolution. Through the work of dealing with problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the past year or so, although the party member cadres of this bureau realized that the Great Cultural Revolution was a catastrophe and there was no correct line in Guangxi during it, they held that the cases of violating law and discipline in their unit occurred under specific historical conditions and they could not accept the decision to expel from the party the people who committed mistakes seriously violating law and discipline. A party member said: I think I will have to take leave when the disciplinary measures are to be announced at the party branch meeting. Furthermore, the chief leading comrades of the bureau did not adopt a correct attitude at the time and under the name of the group for handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution of the bureau rectification office, they submitted a report to the higher authorities demanding that people who committed mistakes seriously violating law and discipline not be put on the list of those to be purged as stipulated in the two regional CPC Committee documents concerning the policies of handling problems remaining from the Cultural Revolution.

On the morning of 20 June the leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee seriously criticized the matter. The party group of the regional food bureau held a meeting in the afternoon to relay and discuss the criticisms made by the leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and decided to straighten out their thinking, correct their mistakes, and resolutely follow the policies of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee. The bureau party group decided to strengthen the group for handling problems left from the Cultural Revolution under the party rectification office and appointed the secretary of the party group, the bureau chief, and one member of the party group to grasp party rectification and the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. Not long afterwards, a meeting of party members of the whole bureau took the lead in examining the deviations made in implementing the guiding ideology. He also called on all the party members to actively plunge into the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and passing verdicts. The bureau party group also organized the party members to restudy the documents of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee concerning the policies on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and in clarifying their confused ideas in connection with practice.

Following the report on resolutely expelling from the party people who seriously violated law and discipline carried in GUANGXI RIBAO on 2 July, the regional food bureau immediately organized its members to study the report and further deepen their ideological understanding. In the course of the study and discussions, the party member cadres said: In accordance with the party's policies, strictly dealing with the people who seriously violated law and discipline during the Cultural Revolution is a major issue concerning handling remaining problems from the Cultural Revolution well from start to finish and keeping in political unity with the CPC Central Committee. We should not act impetuously in this case. Regarding people who committed mistakes under the specific historical conditions of the Cultural Revolution, the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee have taken the fact into account while formulating the policy, which is fully embodied in the policy itself. Therefore, we cannot talk about handling the cases leniently by deviating from the policy. After a make-up lesson on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the comrades who originally could not accept the facts regained the initiative and actively assisted the party branch committee in conducting ideological work among the people who had committed mistakes.

The regional food bureau started the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution last summer. The bureau made thorough investigations of two cases of seriously violating law and discipline which had occurred in the bureau and the mistakes committed by the persons concerned during the Cultural Revolution and obtained a large amount of proof. In order to accurately pass verdicts which can stand the test of time, from late June to early July the bureau CPC Committee summoned the responsible comrades of the party rectification office, the discipline inspection group, the labor and personnel office, and the group for handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution to reexamine the materials on serious violations of law and discipline and to verify the materials on the mistakes committed by the persons concerned sentence by sentence. The case should be confirmed if there is sufficient evidence in the investigation and if the person involved has confessed his mistakes. If there is sufficient evidence, but the person involved refuses to confess his mistakes, his attitude must be criticized so he can confess his mistakes and correct his attitude. If the person involved has confessed his mistakes but the evidence is insufficient, it will be necessary to conduct another investigation and to supply circumstantial evidence. Problems which are of lesser importance and which do not affect the general decision should not be included in the person's record.

Meanwhile, the leading comrades of the regional food bureau also held talks with the persons who had committed mistakes. All the party branches earnestly conducted ideological work among the persons who had committed mistakes. A member of the planning and financial party branch held talks respectively on 7 occasions with a person who had committed mistakes to help him understand the policy on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and ideologically negating the Great Cultural Revolution and to profoundly realize the seriousness of his mistakes and the harm done to the party's cause. When the party branch met to vote on his expulsion from the party, he also raised his hand in favor of the decision. He said: From now on, I will try to give full play to my professional speciality in practical work, do my best for the four modernizations, and make amends for my crimes by good deeds.

Rectification Group Hears Report

HK140602 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 August, the regional CPC Committee party rectification leadership group held a meeting of responsible persons of units subordinate to the regional authorities to hear the report of the regional food bureau on handling cases left over from the Cultural Revolution. Comrade Ou Jiwen, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and deputy head of the party rectification leadership group, delivered a speech at the meeting.

Comrade Ou Jiwen first affirmed the experience of the regional food bureau and held that the food bureau pioneered a correct path for the work of passing verdicts in the whole region. He said: All units should follow the example of the regional food bureau, earnestly grasp the work of handling remaining problems from the Cultural Revolution and the work of passing verdicts, change the past practice of separating the cases from the persons involved, focus attention on handling major and important cases, assign clear responsibility to the personnel concerned, accurately determine the nature of the cases, and handle the cases in an all-round way. Only in this way can we rapidly solve the problems of a large number of people and maintain overall balance.

In his speech, Comrade Ou Jiwen pointed out: In the work of passing verdicts, we must continue to implement the principle of being firm and careful so as not to magnify the contradictions nor let any escape without being punished, resolutely overcome factional interference, pay close attention to the implementation of the two regional CPC Committee documents on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, and draw clear lines of demarcation between those who seriously violated law and discipline, the people of three categories, those who committed serious mistakes, and those who committed general mistakes. At present, we must first pay close attention to the handling of the people who seriously violated law and discipline in each unit. In doing so, we must get rid of all fear, hesitation, and the wait-and-see attitude. We must have the courage to make criticisms and struggle, must patiently help people who committed mistakes and conduct necessary education, and discuss and deal with people who committed mistakes, according to the provisions of the party Constitution. If the work of passing verdicts is adversely affected and in case any problems occur due to irresponsibility, the chief leading persons of the units should be blamed for the fault.

Comrade Ou Jiwen called on all units to seriously deal with the people who rose in rebellion, resorted to violence, and committed numerous evil deeds during the Cultural Revolution which led to grave consequences; and set up the investigation of serious violations of law and discipline which have not been handled. He said: If we do not resolutely carry out our work in this manner, we will lose the masses. Consequently, totally negating the Cultural Revolution will be empty talk and the work of handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and party rectification will proceed perfunctorily.

HAINAN CADRE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 10 AUG

HK110415 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Hainan conference of cadres of three levels concluded yesterday after 5 days in session. The meeting analyzed the situation in the region since implementing Central Document No 1 and the land contract responsibility system this year, and summed up and exchanged experiences in promoting reforms of the setup and developing commodity production. It demanded the region give free rein to the masses to vigorously grasp cultivation, stock-raising, processing, and circulation, and strive to create a new situation in regional commodity production. Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and commissioner's office attended the closing session.

Lei Yu, director of the commissioner's office, gave a report on the development and construction of Hainan Island, and Yao Wenxu, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a summation. The meeting called on all fronts and departments to seriously promote reforms and take the initiative in doing a good job in service work to speed up the development of commodity production in the rural areas.

HUNAN PREFECTURE TO OPEN TO OUTSIDE WORLD

HK131029 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee and People's Government recently decided to adopt measures on opening to the outside world and vigorously absorbing foreign funds and technology to develop Xiangxi and revitalize the economy of minority nationalities of the autonomous prefecture.

Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture has rich natural resources and conditions, but it has not yet been exploited. Central leaders have frequently inspected Xiangxi over the past 2 years or so, giving instructions to give full play to Xiangxi's superiority and develop Xiangxi as soon as possible. To implement these instructions and to revitalize the economy of minority nationalities in Xiangxi, the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee and People's Government, on the basis of conducting investigation and research, recently decided to adopt four specific measures on opening to the outside world and actively absorbing funds and technology from foreign countries and other provinces and areas.

1. Warmly welcome enterprises, institutions, individuals from other provinces, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Overseas Chinese, and all friendly people to carry out economic and technological cooperation in Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture and exploit Xiangxi's natural resources, mainly in mineral reserves, mountain resources, water conservancy, waterpower, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and native and special products in order to build facilities for tourism and to carry out replacement and reform of industrial technology.

2. The forms of economic and technological cooperation can be varied. Foreign businessmen, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and Overseas Chinese can invest in the autonomous prefecture in single proprietor business operations, cooperative operations, processing on order, and compensation trade. Units from other provinces and areas within the country, which come to the autonomous prefecture to carry out economic and technological cooperation, can join hands with the autonomous prefecture in developing the mining industry, running factories, setting up shops, and engaging in various development and production projects.

3. Preferential treatment, including preferential economic interest, will be given to those units and individuals that come to the autonomous prefecture to carry out economic and technological cooperation.

4. People should be encouraged to introduce new technology and absorb funds. Awards should be given to those units and individuals that make remarkable achievements in introducing new technology and absorbing funds.

Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture has now set up a leading group for introducing technology and absorbing funds and an office has been established under the group, which is responsible for handling all matters concerning importing technology and equipment.

GUIZHOU ARMED POLICE DEMONSTRATE MILITARY SKILLS

HK131407 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The military skill contest of the provincial People's Armed Police general detachment was held in Guiyang yesterday. The contest was held to upgrade the professional military skills of the Armed Police in maintaining social order, to examine the result the Armed Police has achieved in military education and training over the past 12 years since its establishment, to develop a backbone force, to speed up creating a new situation in military training of the Armed Police, and to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the national Armed Police military skill contest to be held next year.

Provincial and Guiyang City party, government, and Army leaders attended the opening ceremony. (Zeng Youdu), director of the provincial Public Security Bureau and the first political commissar of the provincial Armed Police detachment, delivered an opening speech. He encouraged the players from all delegations taking part in the contest to make strenuous efforts, to give play to their fighting spirit, to learn from each other and make common progress, to seek a new way in reforming the military training of the Armed Police, to speed up the process of making the Armed Police more revolutionary, standardized, and modernized, to raise in an all-round manner the combat effectiveness of the Armed Police, and to make new contributions to developing, building, and defending Guizhou.

Wang Chaowen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, delivered a speech. He highly praised the Armed Police units in the province for playing an important role in maintaining social order and hitting hard at various criminal activities. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, he congratulated the contestants.

Wang Zheng, commander of the provincial Military District, delivered a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

After the opening ceremony the players participated in various events such as collective bayonet fighting, basic skills for capturing the enemy, short distance fighting skills for capturing the enemy, climbing, fire-fighting skills, martial arts, deep-breathing and capturing escaped criminals.

During the contest the players of all delegations will compete in 6 events of professional military skills used in maintaining social order; namely, shooting, enemy-capturing skills, [words indistinct] cross-country skills, skills for clearing obstacles, and communication skills. They will learn from each other and exchange experiences.

XIZANG ARMED POLICE HOLD RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK131037 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 August the CPC Committee of the Xizang Armed Police Corps held a party rectification mobilization meeting, calling for party members in its subordinate units to take an active part in party rectification. The meeting was presided over by (Zhang Zhu), deputy political commissar of the corps. (Wang Chuliang), head of the corps, delivered a mobilization speech on party rectification. He said that the CPC Committee and organs of the Armed Police corps are leading and commanding organs of the Armed Police force in this region. Doing a good job of party rectification in these organs has an important bearing on the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and on creating a new situation in the building of the People's Armed Police.

He pointed out that although it has not been a long time since the establishment of the People's Armed Police corps, various unhealthy tendencies also exist in the corps, such as bureaucratism and liberalism, as well as the influence of leftism. He required all party members of the corps' organs to enhance their party spirit and take an active part in party rectification. They must concentrate their efforts, time, and energy on party rectification so that it will not be carried out perfunctorily. All party members in the corps' organs and armed Police units stationed in Lhasa attended the meeting.

XIZANG PLA BORDER UNITS ENJOY BETTER CONDITIONS

HK131105 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the living conditions of the PLA units stationed in Xizang Region have further improved and their cultural life has been enriched as a result of the economic development of the country.

Xizang Region has a long international border, along which there are numerous sentry posts. Many PLA units have to be stationed all the year round on snow-capped mountains at an elevation of above 4,000 meters, where the climate and living conditions are extremely tough. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission have shown great concern with improving the material and cultural life of the border guard units in Xizang Region. Thanks to the unified and concerted efforts of the state and local government in the past few years, the living conditions of and material supplies to various PLA units have been improved remarkably. The following are some of the principal changes:

1. The border guard units used to go short of fresh vegetables in the past. Now 80 percent of our border guard units are supplied with fresh vegetables all the year round and seldom have to eat dried vegetables
2. Most commanders and fighters of the border guard units have moved into solidly built, commodious, and bright new barracks. Those frontier guards stationed on top of snow-capped mountains will never have to live in ice-cold and damp caves again.
3. Transport facilities have been improved. In the past, it was very difficult for our frontier guards to travel between Xizang and other provinces and between different border guard units. Now, there are not only more civil aviation flights but also more military flights. In addition, every border guard company has its own jeeps and many units have also bought large buses with their own funds. Consequently, it is much more convenient than before for our fighters to travel around.
4. They have improved lighting and heating facilities by making full use of natural resources. The PLA units stationed in Xizang Region have already built more than 50 small sized hydroelectric power stations, 26 solar energy bathhouses, and 5 hot spring bathhouses. They have also made marvellous progress in exploiting solar energy and wind power.

CPC APPROVES NEW BEIJING PARTY APPOINTMENTS

OW131929 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its members on 13 August. Secretary Chen Xitong relayed the CPC Central Committee's approval of the namelist of new secretaries, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee.

The new Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee is composed of 15 members. They are Secretaries Li Ximing and Chen Xitong, deputy secretaries Jia Chunwang, Jin Jian, and Xu Weicheng, and Standing Committee members Xu Zhifen [6079 1807 1164], Wang Jialiu, Wang Guang [3769 0342], Wang Daming [3769 1129 2494], Li Qiyuan [2621 0366 3508], Zhang Mingyi [1728 2494 5030], Han Boping [7281 0130 1627], Li Guang [7812 0342], Chen Yuan [7115 0337], and Lu Yucheng [7120 1342 3397].

The average age of the Standing Committee members of the readjusted municipal CPC Committee is 52.7, 5.7 years younger than that of the former Standing Committee members. Most of them are around 50 and the youngest is only 39. There were only 8 members, 61.5 percent, among the former Standing Committee members with a university education. After the readjustment, there are 13 members, 86.6 percent, among the Standing Committee members who are college-educated.

To do a good job in readjusting the leading body, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee did much investigative and research work in the past 6 months. Responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and leading comrades of the liaison group of the CPC Central Committee's Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in Beijing interviewed more than 60 party cadres and held thorough discussions, repeated consultations, and earnest evaluation of persons chosen to become Standing Committee members. Duan Junyi and several veteran comrades, who left the leading body of the municipal CPC Committee in the readjustment, have actively trained and selected outstanding young and middle-aged cadres since last year and voluntarily submitted resignations on several occasions in order to give way to younger comrades to shoulder the heavy tasks.

Secretary Li Ximing of the municipal CPC Committee spoke at the enlarged meeting today. He said: Under the leadership and kind concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, under the guidance and assistance of veteran comrades, and with the support of party members and ordinary people in the whole municipality, the new leading body of the municipal CPC Committee will inherit the party's fine tradition and style and, assuming a modest and prudent attitude and displaying hardworking pioneering spirit, conscientiously implement the central Secretariat's four-point instruction concerning the policy of building the capital and the important reply of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council concerning the "overall plan for urban construction in Beijing Municipality," and strive to do a good job in creating a new situation in construction work in all fields in the capital

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU SPEAKS TO EDUCATION FORUM

SK140457 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] On 10 and 11 August, the provincial CPC Committee held a forum on the work of Changchun City's schools of higher learning to study issues regarding higher educational reform, to discuss the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government's 10 regulations on delegating power to schools of higher learning, and to help them solve some practical problems.

Comrades at the forum said this was a forum on rectification and correction work in the course of party rectification, as well as a group office meeting. The Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, vice provincial governors, and comrades of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee in charge of educational work in Changchun attended the forum from start to finish.

The forum was presided over by Comrade Liu Jingzhi. Comrades Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, and Zhao Xiu delivered speeches. Also attending were responsible persons of Changchun City's schools of higher learning, and responsible comrades of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial higher educational bureau, the provincial Educational Department, the provincial personnel affairs bureau, and the Changchun City CPC Committee.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government showed a clear-cut attitude towards some specific problems and put forward definite principles to solve them:

1. We should not have duplication of leadership which will disturb the schools' normal work.
2. Intellectuals who came from the north with medium-grade technical titles may enjoy increased supplies of fine grain and edible oil like those from the south.
3. Intellectuals of higher educational institutions of grade eight or equivalent and with medium-grade technical titles or above may enjoy an annual expense of 60 yuan for books and newspapers from the unit to which they belong. Where conditions permit, these educational units may also give an annual sum of 30 yuan for books and newspapers to college assistants and personnel of equivalent technical titles.
4. Students of higher educational institutions may enjoy an increased monthly supply of 7 jin or more of fine grain. Each student may also enjoy an annual supply of 6 jin of kidney beans at the state fixed price in addition to schools' fixed grain supply quotas. The price differences will be subsidized by the provincial Financial Department in a unified way.
5. The relevant departments should ensure briquette supplies for schools' meal preparation purposes. Measures should be taken to gradually solve problems regarding the supply of briquettes for heating.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu spoke at the end of the forum. He touched on four issues.

1. We should place education in a strategic position, consider our measures for supporting education as major policies, and implement them. Doing a good job in higher education is a major issue which affects the destiny of our party and the state, and the success of the national economy and social development undertakings. All levels of the CPC committees and governments should show concern for educational work and try by all possible means to help schools solve all practical problems that can be solved.

2. We should make educational reform successful. The purpose of reform of the educational departments is to foster more talented persons and create more scientific research achievements within a short period of time. If it departs from this purpose, educational reform will be moving in the wrong direction. To do a good job in this field, we should have a scientific approach and correct methods, and should prevent uniformity in doing everything, rushing headlong into mass action, and doing our work like a gust of wind. We should persist in seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality in doing everything, and carry out reform in well-guided, well-planned, and step-by-step manner. Educational reform is work that involves system engineering as well as an arduous task. We should be both resolute and clear-minded.

3. We should strengthen the party's ideological and organizational construction, and energetically improve and intensify the political and ideological work in schools. The present leadership system of higher learning institutions is one that charges school principals with responsibility under the party's leadership. Through reform, this system will be gradually changed to one that charges school principals with full responsibility. However, this does not mean that the party's leadership will be weakened. On the contrary, this is a method to solve the problems of leadership duplication and no one's actually assuming responsibility, and of party organs not exercising leadership over their party work. Such a system will enable the party committees of higher learning institutions to attend to party building in a better manner. The CPC committees should concentrate more energies on ideological and political work. Graduates of higher learning institutions are successors to our cause. Schools should pay attention not only to their mastery of scientific and technological knowledge, but also to their revolutionary spirit, their love for the socialist cause, and their firm attention to the correct political orientation. We should be both Red and expert in managing the party's ideological and political work.

4. We should further implement the party's intellectual policy in an all-round way, trust intellectuals politically, support their work, care for their livelihood, and rely on them to run schools.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu stressed: Implementing the policy on intellectuals sincerely and comprehensively remains a major issue. We should enthusiastically help intellectuals eliminate misgivings and solve difficulties, and try all possible means to help all colleges and universities solve practical difficulties, such as improving the living conditions of teachers and students appropriately.

In conclusion, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu expressed the hope that all levels of leading comrades of higher educational institutions will be resolute in reform, work hard, struggle in unity, foster more talented persons, and create more research findings and a new situation in the province's institutions of higher learning with joint efforts.

QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS JILIN SPORTS MEETING

SK120103 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Today at a forum of college sports teams, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu emphatically pointed out that achievements in spiritual civilization and sportsmanship are of greater significance than victories in ball games. He urged our province's sportsmen and coaches to learn from the Chinese women's volleyball team not to become arrogant because of victories nor dejected due to losses, to emulate the strong points of all sports teams, and to create a really good record and fine sportsmanship to create new achievements and honors for our province's sports circles and the people of the whole province. This forum was sponsored for the many college sports teams of our province with good achievements.

LIAONING STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

SK140348 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The ninth Standing Committee meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress ended yesterday. The meeting listened to Vice Governor Li Guixian's report on the implementation of the plans for provincial economic and social development in the first half of 1984 and on arrangements for the work in the second half of the year. The meeting also listened to the report made by Xiong Yubai, director of the provincial statistical bureau, on implementation of the PRC's statistical law, and the report made by (Jin Hanyong), vice chairman in charge of the commission for educational, scientific, cultural, and public health work under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on implementation of the PRC's law for protecting historical relics. Participants in the meeting conscientiously discussed the aforementioned reports and put forward their opinions and suggestions on government work and on further implementing the statistical law and the law for the protection of historical relics.

The meeting also approved some personnel changes in the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate. The meeting decided to appoint (Lin Sheng) chairman of the provincial Scientific and Technological Commission; (Zhou Jiazhen) chairman of the provincial Planning Commission; (Sun Buyuan) and (Bu Weiyi) deputy presidents of the provincial Higher People's Court and members of the Judicial Commission; and (Yang Yueping) deputy procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate and member of the Procuratorial Commission.

LIAONING POLITICAL, LEGAL CONFERENCE ENDS 13 AUG

SK130307 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial political and legal work conference which ended on 13 August pointed out that the political and legal work should keep abreast of the changed economic system and economic policies, should be reformed, if necessary, in an active and prudent manner, and should help defend and promote economic construction.

This conference began on 9 August. Zho Kun, deputy secretary of the Political and Legal Commission under the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, spoke at the conference. In his speech, he stressed: Political and legal work should serve the work of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. All political and legal cadres and policemen and, in particular, responsible cadres of political and legal departments at all levels must be concerned with the overall situation, conscientiously study and deeply understand the various important economic policies and the measures for the reform work raised by the CPC Central Committee, strive to adapt their thinking to the development of the current situation, and carry out reform in an active and prudent way to make the political and legal work better serve the national economy's development.

This conference also summed up the work of dealing with the criminal offenses in the preceding stage and planned for work in the next stage. Zhang Tiejun, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, summed up the conference.

ZHU MUZHI OPENS ACROBATIC COMPETITION IN GANSU

HK131214 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The first national acrobatic competition since the founding of the PRC opened in Lanzhou today. Some 43 acrobatic troupes with 403 acrobats from 26 provinces and autonomous regions throughout the country, the PLA, and the Railway Ministry will compete for 1 gold medal, 5 silver medals, and 15 bronze medals in the events, through the presentation of 58 outstanding performance events.

There are presently a total of 124 acrobatic troupes, with more than 10,000 acrobats, at and above the county level in our country.

Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi attended and addressed today's opening ceremony. He hoped that the acrobats participating in the competition would emulate the death-defying spirit of the Chinese women's volleyball team, make new achievements, create a good style, carry forward the fine artistic tradition of our country, and make our country's acrobatic art blossom in radiant splendor.

In his address, Chen Guangyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, on behalf of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and government, cordially wished the first national acrobatic competition complete success. A representative of the acrobats also addressed the ceremony.

Present at today's opening ceremony were Li Ziqi, Tan Youlin, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Li Bin, Wang Daoyi, and other provincial and city party and government leading comrades. Also present at the opening ceremony were leading comrades of the Chinese Acrobatics Association.

Zhou Yang, who was recuperating in Guangzhou, extended via the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles his congratulations to the competition. Yang Hansheng also sent a congratulatory telegram to the competition committee.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Xia Juhua, chairman of the competition referees committee of the China Acrobatics Association.

NINGXIA POLITICAL COMMISSARS CONFERENCE ENDS

HK140615 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 84 pp 1, 3

[Report by Liu Qinchuan, Yu Jinfu, and Zhang Jianmin: "The Ningxia Military District Conference of First Political Commissars at Three Levels Concludes"]

[Text] The Ningxia Military District conference of first political commissars at three levels concluded satisfactorily yesterday afternoon after a 4-day session. Liu Xueji, commander of the Ningxia Military District, announced the "decision of the regional CPC Committee and the CPC Committee of the Ningxia Military District on commending advanced units and advanced first political commissars who properly exercise party leadership over the Armed Forces." Present at the conference were: Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Ningxia Military District; Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, chairman of the regional government, and director of the regional Armed Forces Commission; ZhaoMin, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and political commissar of the Ningxia Military District; Ma Sizhong, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, vice chairman of the regional government, and deputy director of the regional Armed Forces Commission; Chen Ruyi, adviser to the Ningxia Military District; and other regional party, government, and military leaders. Comrades Li Xuezhi and Hei Boli addressed the conference.

The participants freely aired their view on the region's party leadership over the Armed Forces and the excellent situation in militia work, summed up and exchanged experiences, and discussed the new situation, new problems, and methods for solving new problems. They further unified their ideology, enhanced their understanding, and obtained a better perception of the orientation and task of strengthening militia work and the work of reserve service in the new situation.

Yesterday afternoon, Liu Xueji read to the conference the decision of the regional CPC Committee and the CPC Committee of the Ningxia Military District on commending advanced units and advanced first political commissars who properly exercise party leadership over the Armed Forces. He awarded prizes to the Pingluo County CPC Committee, the Yongning County CPC Committee, the Zhongwei County CPC Committee, and the Longde County CPC Committee; to Chen Zhenfu, first political commissar of the Shizuishan Suburban People's Armed Forces; to Li Diantang, first political commissar of the Yinchuan Suburban People's Armed Forces; to Wan Shengyin, first political commissar of the Zhongwei County People's Armed Forces; and to Yang Weizhi, first political commissar of the Haiyuan County People's Armed Forces. Mandated by the Lanzhou PLA units, Li Xuezhi conferred flags of merit on Yongning, Longde, Zhongwei, and Pingluo Counties.

Hei Boli was the first to speak at the conference. He demanded that party committees, government, and People's Armed Forces departments at various levels follow the requirements set in the "Circular on Conscientiously Conducting Propaganda and Education on the New Military Service Law" issued by the Central Propaganda Department and the General Political Department, combine theory with practice, adopt various methods to organize cadres and masses to study and understand the important significance, basic contents, and essence of the new military service law, further enhance the patriotic consciousness of cadres and masses, and raise the sense of glory of cadres and masses in enlisting in the Army. In combination with the study and propagation of the new military service law, it is necessary for the entire region to carry out the activity of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs and the activity of supporting the government and cherishing the people. It is necessary to educate the masses to learn from the PLA, to love the PLA, and to do a good job in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs to put into effect the party's policy of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs.

In his speech, Li Xuezhi stressed that militia and reserve service work should follow and serve the general target and general task of the four modernizations drive and should be carried out in such a way that it can guarantee the realization of the strategic target of "bringing about an upswing in Ningxia's economy." He talked about how to implement the new military service law and how to strengthen and improve party leadership over the Armed Forces. He proposed it is necessary to correctly understand the relationships between militia and reserve service work and economic construction, between becoming well-off and preserving prosperity, between power and duty, and between the state, the collective, and the individual, and to make contributions to militia and reserve service work; that first political commissars should fulfill their duty, study hard, be familiar with their responsibilities, study the "Regulations on Political Commissars" of the Army, have a clear perception of what to do, and be familiar with their work as soon as possible to cope with the new situation; and that it is necessary to organize and coordinate the strength of the departments dealing with party, government, and civil affairs and to bring into full play party collective leadership and the impetus of various departments.

Large and medium-sized factories and mines should respect and obey the leadership of county and prefectural CPC committees and Armed Forces departments, adhere to the system of exercising party leadership over the Armed Forces, and play an exemplary role in militia and reserve service work. It is necessary to pay attention to the building of People's Armed Forces departments, to perfect their organizations, and to supply enough personnel for their organizations. It is necessary to educate People's Armed Forces cadres to love the People's Armed Forces, to take root in Ningxia, to keep their minds on their work in basic level units, and to contribute their wisdom and talents to militia work. Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the activity of the Army and people jointly building spiritual civilization, which should be focused on organizing and mobilizing PLA units and militiamen to participate in building the "two civilizations" and to sincerely help minority nationalities develop their economic and cultural undertakings. In cities, it is necessary to encourage and organize militiamen to take an active part in economic system reform; and in the countryside, it is necessary to extensively propagate Central Document No 1 and to organize and mobilize militiamen to take the initiative in developing production and becoming well-off, to raise to a new level the activity of the Army and people jointly building spiritual civilization.

QINGHAI MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS POLITICAL MEETING

HKJ30402 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Qinghai Provincial Military District recently held a political work meeting. In discussions, the meeting put forth some measures for the reform of political work in the Army. Among the more than 40 participants were leading comrades from political organs above the regimental level, including Meng Yishan, political commissar of the Military District, (Wang Yuxin), deputy political commissar, and (Wei Maoquan), director of the Political Department.

The participants unanimously held that, in the new situation of building a revolutionary, modern, and regular Army, it is necessary to carry out reform. In light of the characteristics and tasks of political work of the provincial Military District, the meeting put forth the following four measures for the reform of political work in the Army; 1) To grasp well the reform of the cadre system, to establish and perfect the system of personal responsibility, and to try out the examination system and the system of rewards and penalties; 2) to combine political education for the Army with education for militiamen and cadres of the People's Armed Forces as well as local education, so that political and theoretical education can become more systematic and regular step by step; 3) to carry out reform in political education for militiamen, in light of the new situation which has appeared in the countryside, and adopt various methods to promote this education; and 4) to stress strengthening the work of the political organs to improve their work style and methods. Cadres and staff members must conscientiously study the party's line, principles, and policies, as well as theoretical and professional knowledge so that they can constantly improve the quality and efficiency of their work.

SHAANXI PARTY DISCUSSES REFORMS, RECTIFICATION

HK100900 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee Enlarged Meeting Urges Party Rectification as Driving Force for Economic Reform"]

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, which concluded on 30 July, called on the province's party organizations at all levels and the masses of party members, with the impetus given by party rectification, to unswervingly implement the principle of opening the country to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy adopted by the CPC Central Committee, to emancipate thinking, to boldly explore to conscientiously make the reform of the province's economic system a success, and to devote arduous efforts to revitalizing Shaanxi's economy.

This enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, which lasted 7 days, was held at a time when the provincial organs began to carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in the course of party rectification under the excellent situation where a bold step had been taken in the reform of the urban economic system. The meeting was devoted to discussing and studying the two important problems of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and of the economic reform in the course of party rectification. In addition, the meeting also discussed and revised several documents on the policies, further defined the direction of our work, set new tasks, and formulated the corresponding measures.

The comrades who attended the meeting generally agreed it was timely and important and would give a vigorous push to party rectification in the province and the reform of the province's economic system.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, chaired the meeting and made a speech (excerpts of his speech to be separately published) at the conclusion of the meeting. Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on party rectification; Li Qingwei, governor and secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on the issue of the reform of the province's urban economic system; and Bai Jinian, vice governor, delivered a speech on the issue of striving to quadruple the economy (their speeches to be excerpted and published separately) during the meeting.

The meeting devoted much time to discussing the issue of the reform of the economic system. The comrades who attended the meeting profoundly felt that in recent months, the tide of the nation-wide urban reform has been higher and higher, the pace of the reforms quickened, and more and more things reformed. The comrades said, we are confronted with important reforms on which we place the hope for the revitalization of Shaanxi's economy.

To conscientiously make the urban economic reform a success, the meeting revised several documents issued by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government on the policies: 1) The regulations concerning several problems in reforming the cadre system. In the future, the provincial CPC Committee is to supervise only the leading cadres and members of the leading bodies of the prefectural and city CPC committees, the departments, committees, offices, and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities, a few backbone enterprises and key scientific research units, and the institutions of high learning. In addition, the system of paying the holders of leading posts throughout their lives will be abolished. In principle, those leading cadres who have just been promoted to leading posts after the structural reform are entitled to the payment for these posts. However, if they are demoted, they can no longer enjoy the pay for the senior posts they previously held. As for those leading cadres who have been demoted or dismissed because of their mistakes or incompetence in their jobs, they will not be assigned to posts at the same grades and they can no longer enjoy the same pay and conditions, nor are they treated the same as cadres at the same grades. Incompetent cadres can become workers and they are allowed to return to their hometowns to do farm work or other proper business. 2) The instructions on devoting greater efforts to the introduction of foreign capital, the import of facilities from foreign countries, and economic cooperation.

Various localities and departments are asked to pay close attention to importing technology and recruiting competent people. Foreign businessmen are welcome in Shaanxi to run exploitative businesses under sole or joint proprietorship. Our province will cooperate with them in terms of premises, labor, and natural and energy resources and offer them preferential terms. 3) The decision on revitalizing Shaanxi's economy by relying on science and technology. The comrades who attended the meeting analyzed the new situation and the new tasks on the scientific and technological front, defined the principles governing Shaanxi's scientific and technological development and the priorities in the work, and decided to reform the science and technology management system, to make a success of the consolidation and reform of the scientific research institutes at provincial and prefectural levels, and to further implement the policy toward intellectuals. The meeting also discussed the tentative suggestions jointly raised by the party organization of the provincial planning committee and the provincial office in charge of urban construction and environmental protection on the reform of the province's building construction industry and of the management of capital construction, the problem of enthusiastically inviting tenders for building civil construction projects, the problem of setting up urban comprehensive exploitation companies, the problem of reforming the employment system in building construction, and the problem of the commercialization of residential houses. After discussing the plan jointly submitted by the Xian City CPC Committee and the Xian City People's Government for launching a pilot project on reforming Xian's urban economic system, the meeting hoped that Xian would give full play to its role as the province's biggest industrial base, as a center for commodity exchange, the collection and distribution of goods and materials, and tourism, and as a financial, scientific and technological, cultural and educational, and information center, take the lead in carrying out the province's economic reforms, and contribute more to the revitalization of Shaanxi's economy.

The meeting also reviewed how the province had carried out party rectification earlier, summarized experience, tried to find out how far we lagged behind, and, in accordance with the spirit of Circular No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, studied and arranged the work to be done in the course of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. By late July, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee had basically concluded comparison and examination: Of the 110 provincial units in which party rectification was carried out, 39 have basically completed comparison and examination, 70 are carrying out comparison and examination, and 1 has not begun. Of all the units which have carried out party rectification, 31.8 percent have carried it out successfully, 60 percent have carried it out satisfactorily, and 8.2 percent have carried it out poorly. On the whole, the development of party rectification in the previous period was quite healthy and the results achieved outstanding. The meeting demanded that those units which are still carrying out party rectification should persistently and properly carry it out from start to finish by setting high standards and strict demands and that those units who have finished comparing and examining but whose standards are not high enough, whose efforts are not vigorous enough, and whose work cannot satisfy the people should earnestly make up the missed lessons in accordance with the requirements set by the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee. After they have basically finished comparing and examining, they should, in accordance with the spirit of Circular No 9 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, devote about 3 months to carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in an in-depth manner.

At this stage, it is necessary to properly pay close attention to the work in the following areas: 1) To further straighten out the guiding ideology for professional work and to fully realize that the fundamental purpose of socialism is to develop the productive forces of society. It is necessary to conscientiously link up our professional work with the party's general tasks and general goals by studying and by carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, to further eliminate the "leftist" influence, to further emancipate thinking, to more conscientiously do our work, and to make the execution of the economic reforms smooth. 2) To earnestly eliminate factionalism and to boost party spirit. It is necessary to help certain party members correct their vague and erroneous understanding of the "Cultural Revolution" as soon as possible and to genuinely understand that all party members must abide by the party's political discipline by eliminating factionalism, boosting party spirit, and acting in unison with the central authorities. Particularly those party members who are simultaneously responsible cadres should take a clear-cut stand without the slightest ambiguity in totally negating the "Cultural Revolution." At the same time, it is necessary to properly further ferret out "people of the three categories," to discharge the task of investigating them as soon as possible, to analyze and determine the nature of their mistakes, and to make suggestions on how to handle them. 3) To investigate and handle, in an in-depth manner, bureaucracy and the problem of people's seeking personal gains by capitalizing on the powers entrusted to them, which have brought grave political and economic losses to the state. At present, it is necessary to effect breakthroughs on the basis of the cases investigated and handled earlier and to devote greater efforts to investigating, handling, and concluding within a definite time the second group of cases, 21 in all, jointly designated by the party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and the 62 typical cases designated by various departments. As for the bureaucrats held responsible, it is necessary to handle them according to discipline and not be indulgent toward their mistakes. It is necessary to severely handle according to law and party discipline those serious cases of seeking personal gain by capitalizing on one's power. If investigation is "obstructed" in a certain department, it is necessary to blame the responsible persons and the workers concerned of that very department. 4) To earnestly solve the important problems that exist in the leading bodies. Those who should be handled, removed, or transferred should be handled, removed, and transferred accordingly. In addition, it is also necessary to resolutely and boldly promote those fine young or middle-age cadres who have fine political qualities, who have an education equivalent to college level or above, and who are capable of organizing, leading, and creating a new situation to turn the leading bodies at all levels into the core of leadership which leads the people to create a new situation in the four modernizations.

More than 120 people attended this meeting. They included: Secretaries Zeng Shenda, Zhou Yaguang, and Dong Jichang of the provincial CPC Committee; Standing Committee members Liang Qi, Mou Lingsheng, Wu Qingyun, Li Sengui, Tao Zhong, and Wang Lanjiang of the provincial CPC Committee; Chairman Ren Zhangze and Vice Chairman Bai Wenhua of the provincial Advisory Committee; Secretary Luo Wenzhi of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee; Chairman Yan Kelun and Vice Chairmen Li Lianbi, Dong Xueyuan, Deng Guozhong, Chen Ming, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, and Liu Lizhen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Vice Governors Sun Kehua, Xu Shanlin, and Lin Jizhou; Chairman Lu Jianren and Vice Chairman Liu Gangmin, Wang Qian, Fan Ming, and Du Ruilan; the responsible persons of the party organizations or party committees of the provincial departments, committees, offices, and bureaus; and the secretaries of prefectural and city CPC committees.

Also present at the meeting were Qiao Mingfu, head of the liaison group stationed in Shaanxi by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and his deputies, Li Tingquan and Jia Bubin.

SHAANXI: OFFICIALS LAUD NEW RESERVE DIVISION

HK091552 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 84 p 1

[Report: "Xian Air Force Antiaircraft Artillery Reserve Duty Division Established"]

[Text] On 1 August, the Xian Air Force Antiaircraft Artillery Reserve Duty Division of the PLA was established.

The inaugural meeting was held in Xincheng Square. In the middle of the rostrum, the "1 August" Army emblem was hanging from the azure backdrop. In front of the rostrum, the streamers tied to groups of balloons were inscribed with different kinds of slogans. Early in the morning when the sun was rising above the horizon, fighters of the reserve service and 30,000 civilian masses jubilantly went to the central meeting place.

At 0800 the meeting began amid the solemn "national anthem." At once followed the sounds of drums and gongs mixed with the crackling of firecrackers; innumerable balloons and doves flew in the sky simultaneously.

Du Shaosan [2629 4801 0005], deputy commander of the Lanzhou Military Region, announced the order for organizing and establishing the reserve duty division and the order for the appointment of cadres. He Tingyi, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force, presented an Army flag to the reserve duty division. After that, Ma Wenrui, Du Shaosan, He Tingyi, Li Qingwei, and other leaders, accompanied by Commander Zhang Zhiyi [1728 1807 5030] and Political Commissar He Chenghua of the Air Force antiaircraft artillery reserve duty division, reviewed the reserve service units.

Comrades Du Shaosan, Ma Wenrui, He Tingyi, Zhou Cun [0719 2625], and Sun Dianqi [1327 3013 1142] spoke. They said: The organization and establishment of reserve service units in accordance with the new military law is an important measure in reforming the system of the Armed Forces of our country. It is a great development in militia work, and is a matter of great significance with a direct bearing on the security of the state and the nation. The Xian Air Force Antiaircraft Artillery Reserve Duty Division is the first reserve service unit in the Air Force of the country. It is heartily hoped the commanders and fighters of the reserve service units will not fail to live up to the party and people's expectations, do a good job in learning political and military affairs and technology, and exert their utmost efforts in practicing hard to master combat skills to become fighting forces which can carry out production and fight the enemy and go into operation at any time and not be defeated by an enemy, and thus make contributions to safeguarding the building of the four modernizations.

Before the conclusion of the meeting a parade was held. The fighters of the reserve service units, in Air Force uniforms, wearing collar and cap insignias, with rifles in their hands, and alongside various kinds of artillery, formed into square battle array and marched bravely past the rostrum under the guidance of the newly presented Army flag, demonstrating the splendid spirit of the "Great Wall of Steel."

Also present at the meeting were principal leading comrades of the General Staff Headquarters, the Air Force group of the Central Military Commission, the Lanzhou Military Region, the Lanzhou Air Force, party, government, and military leadership of the province and city and PLA units stationed at Shaanxi, Armed Police units, and the leading group for organizing and establishing the reserve duty division, Wu Huaqi [0702 5478 1142], Mi Shengshan [4717 4141 1472], Zhang Ze [4545 3419], Ji Tingbi [0370 1694 3880], Wang Lanjiang [3769 5695 3068], Zhang Quoxiang [1728 0948 4382], Ma Bingfa [7456 3521 4099], Yan Kelun [0917 0344 0243], Lu Jianren [0712 0494 0086], Luo Wenzhi [5012 2429 3112], and Gao Bulin [7559 2975 2651], responsible persons of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Qiao Mingfu [0829 2494 3940], Li Tingquan [2621 1656 5428], Jia Bubin [6328 2975 1755], and representatives of fraternal units. Li Dawei [2621 1129 4850], deputy head of an aviation school of the Air Force, Liu Jiyao [0491 0679 1031], the national special grade combat hero, and Hua Jun [3323 0193], deputy regimental commander of a flight regiment, who was awarded the title of "test flight hero" by the CPC Central Military Commission, also attended the meeting.

XINJIANG DRAFT ON ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

HK090255 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] The regional People's Government has recently formulated the Draft Regulations of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on Developing Economic and Technological Cooperation.

The draft regulations pointed out: Economic and technological cooperation is an important component part of the unified state plan and its necessary supplement. It is also an important way to develop the economy of border areas, which requires less investment but promises quicker results with a short construction cycle and big profits. In carrying out economic and technological cooperation, we should proceed from actual conditions, stress practical results, and give priority to the technical transformation of enterprises so that the potential of existing enterprises can be fully tapped, the product mix can be further changed, new products can be developed, and the capacity to produce marketable products increased, and we should also improve quality, reduce consumption, economize on energy, strengthen operations and management, and attain better comprehensive economic results.

The draft regulations urged the people's governments, departments, and units at various levels to further strengthen leadership over the work of economic and technological cooperation, organize it among local units and units from other provinces and cities in a satisfactory way, and constantly open up new prospects in cooperation so that this work can be carried out in a more extensive, thoroughgoing, and sustained way.

'FREEDOM SEEKERS' ARRIVE IN TAIPEI FROM SEOUL

OW131431 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug 13 (CNA) -- The six freedom seekers from Chinese mainland who commandeered a British Trident jet liner from Shenyang, northeastern China to South Korea on May 5, 1983 were released and returned to Taipei as they wished, Monday afternoon. Upon arrival, the six freedom seekers, one woman and five men, were warmly welcomed at the Hsinchu Air Force Base at 4:15 p.m.

They were so happy and moved by the welcomers when they stepped on the ground of the free motherland that tears streaked down their faces. An official with the Free Chinese Relief Association, who were in the party welcoming the six, said on their way to Taipei they were excited to see the beautiful scenery along the free way. The six freedom seekers were discharged by the Korean judicial department which announced the termination of their imprisonment Monday afternoon. They were detained by the Korean Government in May, 1983 on a charge of violating the international air traffic safety law and had been sentenced to four to six years.

Thanks to S. Korea

OW131553 Taipei CNA in English 1444 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Taipei, Aug 13 (CNA) -- The Foreign Ministry Monday expressed its appreciation to the Government of South Korea for the release of the six freedom seekers and allowing the Chinese authorities to bring them back to Taipei Monday. The six freedom seekers led by Chuo Chang-jen were sentenced to prison by the South Korean authorities after they forced a Chinese Communist Trident airliner to divert to Seoul in an effort to seek a free way of life in May last year.

The Foreign Ministry, in its statement, said the administrative steps the South Korean Government had taken, after the completion of the judicial proceedings on the case, to assist the six persons to regain their freedom and return to the Republic of China as they aspired fully demonstrates the traditional friendship between the Republic of China and South Korea. Reviewing the procedures that the South Korean authorities had taken in handling the case, the ministry said, the government and people of the Republic of China admire the Korean Government for its firm stand in maintaining freedom and respecting human rights.

The ministry also thanked all those Chinese compatriots here and abroad as well as foreign friends for their full support of and cooperation with the Chinese Government in helping it win freedom again for the six seekers. A high-ranking official with the ministry further revealed that Hsueh Yu-chi, ambassador to the Republic of Korea, paid a visit to Lee Sang-ok, Korean vice foreign minister, on July 26, expressing the hope of the Government of the Republic of China that the Korean Government relief measures in regard of the Trident six would be taken in August this year. But no definite answer from the Korean side was forthcoming on what date and by what method the hope for release might come about. But last Saturday the Korean Foreign Ministry informed the Republic of China Embassy in Seoul that the Korean Government would soon make an administration relief measure to release the Trident six, the official asserted.

TA KUNG PAO CRITICIZES RELEASE OF CAAC HIJACKERS

HK140504 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Aug 84 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Cun-yu: "Condemn the Connivance at the Shielding of the Hijackers"]

[Text] Criminal Crimes of Air Piracy Happen One After Another

In the past 10 days or so, three cases of air piracy have occurred in the world, threatening the security of civil aviation.

The first took place at the end of last month and the beginning of this month. A Venezuelan DC-9 passenger plane was hijacked to Curacao. It was only when commando units were called out and the hijackers shot dead that the 79 passengers were rescued. Next, an Air France Boeing 737 passenger plane was hijacked to Tehran, where the three hijackers blew the plane up before they surrendered. A week later an Iranian A-300 Airbus was hijacked to Rome, where the passengers, including a considerable number of women and children, were held hostage for a time.

This series of incidents proves that the tide of hijacking violence has not been effectively stopped in the world and is still quite rampant. This urgently calls for the cooperation of all countries in dealing seriously with the problem. Although hijackers have demanded ransom or put forward various political demands, such as the release of prisoners and the seeking of asylum, they have likewise committed serious criminal offences and should be sternly dealt with in accordance with international conventions. Otherwise, there will be no guarantee for the life and property of passengers and there will never be safe air travel.

The Seoul Authorities Violate the Conventions

It was at this particular moment, however, that the South Korean authorities released the six criminal hijackers of a CAAC passenger plane and the Taiwan authorities welcomed these thugs who had committed countless crimes with a ceremony befitting heroes. Their acts of conniving at and shielding the hijackers in defiance of world opinion are both illegal and extremely foolish.

Both China and the South Korea authorities have joined the "Hague Convention" and the "Montreal Convention" on preventing air piracy. In the case of CAAC Flight 296 hijacked to South Korea in May last year, China was the registered country of the hijacked plane. The incident took place in Chinese airspace and both the hijackers and most of the victims were Chinese. According to the stipulations of the two conventions, China was most qualified to exercise its jurisdiction over the case. But the South Korean authorities refused to extradite the criminals to China and insisted on trying the case. China expressed its dissatisfaction over this a long time ago.

Later, after hearing the case, the South Korean authorities sentenced the six thugs, who had hijacked the plane by force and who had wounded people by firing on them, to imprisonment ranging from 4 to 6 years. This was completely incompatible with the serious nature of their crimes. China again expressed its strong dissatisfaction over this.

Regarding the Law as a Trifling Matter

On 22 May 1984 the Seoul Supreme Court made a final judgment, upholding the original sentence of imprisonment of the six persons. But the South Korean authorities still refused to implement this court decision. In less than 3 months, they released the hijackers and sent them to Taiwan.

In doing so, they not only violated the international conventions but also mocked the law court of South Korea itself, regarding the trial and sentencing as a trifling matter.

The South Korean authorities have violated their commitments to the international conventions, and they overthrew the legal ruling out of political considerations. This act will surely be looked down upon by all the countries which are concerned about the security of civil aviation, and their efforts in recent years to break away from their isolated position will also suffer reverses.

Taiwan Has Ignominiously Become a Paradise of Criminals

The Taiwan authorities energetically welcome Zhuo Changren and the five other air pirates as "righteous men," setting off firecrackers to welcome them and presenting them with monetary awards. When the six hijackers, looking resplendent after being fully made up, held a public press conference, the Taiwan authorities brought shame on themselves.

After their generous treatment and praise of Zhuo Changren and the five others, the Taiwan authorities have gained the vile reputation of having a "paradise for hijackers." In recent years the few places in the world which had welcomed hijackers have tried to cleanse their tarnished reputation. The Taiwan authorities are bent on destroying their own image. Taiwan has shielded a number of embezzlers and drug criminals from other places. The confounding of good and bad has swollen the scoundrels with arrogance and public order in Taiwan has worsened. Now that the Taiwan authorities have held the hijackers in such esteem and rewarded them in such a way, the future development of public order is something to be more worried about.

GOVERNMENT FORM 'MUST FIT IN WITH' PRC STRUCTURE

HK120539 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The secretary for district administration, David Akers-Jones, says the form of government to be developed in Hong Kong must fit in with the overall structure and type of rule in China. It must have its special characteristics which will enable it to live comfortably under the concept of one country, two systems. Mr Jones was speaking at a symposium on 1997 and the Green Paper organized by the Hong Kong Affairs Society.

He also credited district boards for laying the groundwork on the structure of government the territory must retain. Without them and the more open-door policy of the Legislative Council, the process toward democratization would be much slower and less certain.

He also stressed the proposals in the Green Paper were the result of discussions which were first started several years ago.

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